





## The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

### R. W. Gentry's Sales.

COL. COLMAN:—I have at last entirely recovered my health. My sheep are all in splendid condition except my lambs. These are not doing as well as usual. My sales for the past season would have been larger had my health been good. They are as follows:

To Robert King, Saline Co., one ram \$50.00; to F. C. Hayman, Pettis Co., one ram \$100.00; to George Shively, Pettis Co., three rams \$140.00, 56 ewes, \$250.00; to J. E. Scott, Pettis Co., one ram \$75.00; to G. R. Hawk, Illinois, one ram \$35.00; to W. H. Parks, Texas, three rams \$150.00; to J. R. Proffitt, Texas, one ram \$100.00; to A. McArthur, Cooper Co., one ram, \$60.00; to Henry Jones, Pettis Co., two rams, \$100; Major Gentry, Pettis Co., two rams, \$75.00; Wm. M. Gentry, Pettis Co., two rams, \$100.00; to Mrs. Reuben Gentry, one ram \$50.00; David Thompson, Pettis Co., one ram \$25.00; to parties in the Pan Handle of Texas, 100 rams, \$2,500.00; 279 fat sheep, \$900.00. My wool netted me 27 cents per pound in Boston, the highest price obtained by any member of our Association for Merino wool, bringing me \$1,800.00. The above sales approximate \$7,000. Besides the above, I had calls from Texas for \$20,000 worth of ewes, which I could not supply. I have now an order for two carloads of ewes, which I shall endeavor to fill. My stock rams, I think, are quite superior as the following will show: "Conqueror, No. 504," has a four inch staple of very fine wool, and clipped second fleece, 281-4 lbs.; "Hercules Jr., No. 165," Grand sire, Burwell's Bismark, g. g. g. dam, one of Hammonds Queen ewes, clipped first fleece, 161-4 lbs.; "Missouri's Best," No. 46, "an extra large ram, clipped, second fleece 31-1-4 lbs., third fleece, 33 lbs., and scoured 10 lbs. and 12 ounces—the heaviest scoured fleece on record!"

My sheep and my farm of 1100 acres, together with my duties as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and as State Statistical Agent of the department of Agriculture at Washington, keep me quite busy.

I can say truthfully that my advertisement in the RURAL WORLD brought me letters from half a dozen States, and sold more sheep for me than all the rest of my advertising.

Yours truly,  
R. W. GENTRY.

Sedalia, Mo.

### Castrating Lambs.

Early in the year I saw a statement in the RURAL WORLD, as near as I remember, that a good way to castrate lambs was, when they were a week or so old, to cut the scrotum and testicles off at once close to the body. The sheep would then be smoother to shear, etc. I wish to know authoritatively if that is good practice. If not please state through the RURAL a safe way as to age, after treatment, etc. I am a beginner in the sheep business and cannot afford mistakes.

JOSEPH ANTHONY.

Whiteside Co., Ill., Nov. 19th, '82.  
REMARKS.—Lambs should be castrated as soon as strong enough to bear the operation. The weather should be favorable, at least pleasant. The better way is to have an attendant hold the lamb in his arms with the lamb's back against his breast and hold a fore foot and a hind foot in each hand. The operator should cut off say one-third to one-half of the sack with any sharp knife. The testicles will be easily pulled out with the thumb and fingers. Some English shepherds contend that they must be pulled out by the operators teeth. It is a silly idea if not a dirty one, both we think. If the lamb is a few weeks old cut the side of the testicle a little so the membranes surrounding may be released. It is the testicle you are after. By cutting the whole thing off smooth the testicles will be wholly or in part unharmed, not castrated at all.

### Sheep Register—Losing Lambs.

FRIEND COLMAN:—There are parties in different parts of the State, advertising to sell Registered Merino Sheep. How can I decide when I am getting sheep that are Registered?

How is the register managed? By whom, and when is it reported? Do they name and register each individual sheep, as they do cattle, and what are the charges for registering? My old sheep are doing well; but my lambs are not doing well; have been losing them since last July; have lost nearly fifty per cent of them, and they continue to die.

Carrollton, Mo., Jan. 15, 1883.  
D.  
REMARKS.—Sheep registers are managed the same as the cattle and horse registers, the two latter are described by name and markings, the former by numbers fastened to the ear. In all cases, however, you have the breeders statement only as a guarantee of good faith. Albert Chapman, Middlebury, Vermont, is the secretary of the Vermont Registry Association. What is the matter with your lambs? Why not describe their condition and surroundings, as well as the symptoms? If we can not, possibly some of our readers may help you.—ED. RURAL WORLD.

### Shepherd Dogs.

The best of these dogs are worth \$200, or even more. One herder whom we met at Cold Spring ranch showed us a very pretty one that he would not sell for \$500. She had at that time four young pups. The night we arrived we visited his camp and were greatly interested in the little mother and her nursing babies. Amidst those wild, vast mountains this little nest of motherly devotion and baby trust was very beautiful. While we were exclaiming, the assistant herder came to say that

here were more than twenty sheep missing. Two male dogs, both larger than the little mother, were standing about with their hands in their breeches pockets doing nothing. But the herder said neither Tom nor Dick could find them; Florida must go. It was urged by the assistant that her foot was sore, she had been hard at work all day, was nearly worn out and must suckle her little ones. The boss insisted that she must go. The sun was setting. There was no time to lose. Florida was called and told to hunt for the lost sheep, while her master pointed to a great forest through the edge of which they had passed on their way up. She raised her head but seemed very loath to leave her babies. The boss called sharply to her. She rose, looking tired and low-spirited, with head and tail down, and trotted off toward the forest. I said, "That is too bad." "Oh, she'll be right back. She's lightning on stray sheep." The next morning I went over to learn whether Florida found the strays. While we were speaking the sheep were returning, driven by the little dog, who did not raise her head or wag her tail even when spoken to, but crawled to her little ones and lay down by them, offering the little empty breasts. She had been out all night, and while her hungry babies were tugging away, fell asleep. I have never seen anything so touching. So far as I was concerned, "there was not a dry eye in the house."

How often that scene comes back to me—the vast gloomy forest, and the little creature, with her sore foot and her heart crying for her babies, limping and creeping about in the wild canyons all through the dark hours, finding and gathering in the lost sheep. I wonder if any preacher of the gospel ever searched for lost sheep under circumstances so hard and with such painful sacrifices? But then, we must not expect so much of men. It is the dog that stands for fidelity and sacrifice. The best part of man is the dog that is in him.

DIO LEWIS.

### Rules for Sheep Keepers.

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand in mud or water.
2. Take up lamb bucks early in the summer, and keep them until December following, when they may be turned out.
3. Count every day.
4. Begin grazing with the greatest care, and use small quantities at first.
5. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.
6. Let no hogs eat with the sheep in the spring, by any means.
7. Give the lambs a little milk feed in time of weaning.
8. Never frighten sheep if possible to avoid it.
9. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.
10. Separate all weak, thin or sick from those strong, in the fall, and give them special care.
11. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound, and if it is fly-time, apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.
12. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.
13. Never let sheep spoil wool with chaff or burrs.
14. Cut tag-locks in early spring.
15. For scours give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.
16. If one is lame examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoofs if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water.
17. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and shave carefully the pelt of any that die.
18. Have at least one good work by you to refer to.

### Taking Good Care of Sheep.

The best of success, of course, usually attends the best care. This is known to every one; yet, from indolence or carelessness, the knowledge is not always used to the best advantage. As regards sheep, for instance, the men who get the best fleeces have bred and fed them too, and the result of such labor and pains make them the wonder of us all. Each year shows progress, and the limit is not reached yet. The sheep is a wool-growing machine, and the better it is run, the better work it will do. The same is true of the mutton part of sheep-raising. If it grows and fattens every day, it will be larger at the end of the year than if it was pinched, starved, cold and not fed half the time; so of the fleece. The careless handler has no faith in the results of good management, and is apt to think his neighbor's fine sheep is the result of luck. But luck will be beaten by good management every time.

### Sheep Notes.

At a recent sale of 1,200 sheep in England the average price received was \$140, which is said to be the best average on record for so large a number.

Oregon produces 2,000,000 pounds less wool this year than last, a fall-off of twenty per cent, while the quality is said to be inferior, being heavy and not bright. Prices weakened somewhat for this reason, and twenty-five per cent of the clip is still unsold.

Australia presents the strange anomaly of choice breeding rams selling at \$1,000 to \$2,000 per head, while mutton is worth 21-2 to 3c per pound. There is evidently a wider gap over there between the appreciation of wool and that of mutton than would seem to be reasonable or warranted.

Quite a number of Californians are prospecting for sheep ranches with a view to moving to Texas next year. With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad we may look for a heavy emigration from the west and the steady tide of people from the east should make every stockman secure land at once.

Sheep skins with wool on can be cured in this process: Take a teaspoonful of alum and two of saltpeter; pulverize and mix well; sprinkle the powder well on the flesh side of the skin and fold the skin with wool out and hang it in a dry place. In two or three days, or when dry, take it down and scrape with a blunt knife till clean and rub until supple. If to be colored, the wool should be well washed with soap and water, and dyed with any dye-stuff used for colored

woolen goods. You can get the aniline dyes of any desired color at the drug store, with directions for using.

J. Greenlee, an old, experienced sheepman, says he had 25 head of very fine ewes with scab. He prepared a dip of very strong brine and dipped once and effected a perfect cure. Use all the salt the water will dissolve. As this is a new cure for scab and very cheap, we would like for others to try it and report. If the brine will cure the scab and not injure the wool our fortune is made, at least our wool growers can afford to spend a little more money.

Texas flockmasters are subjects for congratulation in that the sheep are getting through the winter in such good shape. This year to great extent be accounted for by the fact that as a general thing, sheep are being better cared for in Texas this winter than ever before. True, it is hardly time to whistle yet, but the reports "sheep doing well" that we get from every quarter causes us to feel that we may with safety "prepare to pucker."—Texas Wool Journal.

It is well suggested that keeping stock sheep dry under foot is more important than covering their heads with roofs. Hence, undulating or hilly land is everywhere said to be "good for sheep." The fact is the sheep is rather a delicate and dainty animal, and avoids mud and filth, whenever possible; and no animal more quickly responds to the care which provides it appropriate food and shelter from the blasts and storms of winter.

In England round prices are paid for the use of Shropshire rams for a year. For the services of the ram Little Lord fifty guineas (about \$262.60) were paid in 1872 and the next year he was hired for \$200. For the use of Shropshire Rams for one season, the price paid was \$630. This figure is high enough to set flockmasters on this side to asking what kind of sheep are these for which such high rental can be paid by breeders?

The close housing of sheep is about in order, and many shepherds, who are careful not to expose their flocks to the rain and snow are doing something which is perhaps worse, by letting the manure accumulate in the houses. Cleanliness is an essential element in the management of any kind of live stock, but the filth and the heat arising from manure are certainly injurious to sheep, they being naturally a cleanly class of stock. The prevalent usage of spreading litter over the manure is undoubtedly a bad one.

Wool growers, of all business men, are most frequently called upon to go to the bottom of things. To illustrate what we mean: a correspondent wrote that in 1881 he used 20 rams to 1,000 ewes, or in that proportion and got less than 600 lambs, although his rams and ewes were apparently in fine condition. We asked him to state the ages of his sheep, and he replied by saying that they were all yearlings past, when turned together. With this information in our possession, we had little hesitancy in saying that he didn't use rams enough. A yearling ram may run with 30 ewes, but ought not to be expected to serve more. Then, too, while 10 per cent of 1,000 full grown ewes may be relied on to take the ram within the thirty days during which the ram is ordinarily allowed to remain in the flock in Texas, a much smaller percentage can be relied on when the ewes are all but yearlings past. We predict that the lambing season of 1883 will show us better for our correspondent than that of 1882, if he has during the past bucking season used the same rams with the same ewes.

## The Pig Pen.

In our breeders' directory will be found the card of Russell & Akers, breeders of Poland-China hogs, Warrensburg, Mo. Mr. Russell was elected Sheriff of Johnson county, Mo., in November last, and has taken into partnership Mr. Charles M. Akers, who will devote his entire time to the care of the stock. The firm owns a choice lot of brood sows and several of the best bred registered boars to be found in the country. They are now booking orders for spring pigs.

### Cause of Disease Among Hogs.

When hogs are fed almost exclusively with corn or corn meal, their blood becomes overloaded with carbonaceous excretory matter, at a more rapid rate than happens with cows that are supplied with less oily feed. And hogs in the great corn districts where hog cholera chiefly prevails, are so fed in nearly all cases.

From huddling together in crowds, hogs, in contact with one another incidentally breathe much of the expired breath, with its containing carbonic acid, and other poison. In this way, many hogs together become affected with blood poison, at the same time, and in the same herd. So the blood of a whole herd of hogs may thus become loaded with an excess of excretory matter; for, though not tied up, the overfat hogs on very many leading corn farms, are inactive, breathing but little during three-fourths to nine-tenths of their lives, after they are ten weeks old. From the carbonaceous quality of their food, their inactive habits, and their inhaling already poisoned air, the blood of the hogs becomes over-charged with poison, and too deficient in oxygen to form healthy growth, or to renew even the small extent of living muscle which remains from the much-reduced exercise.

There are peculiarities in the bodily condition of hogs that account for their intestines being much more affected than those of lung diseased cows or rather cattle. Over-fat hogs have a wall of fat extending around their bowels and surrounding the entire alimentary canal. Within this wall of fat much heat is closely imprisoned, as it were.

Huddling together in crowds hogs share their skin heat to a great extent; this position also intensifying the internal heat, particularly in the intestines, where the high degree of heat probably induces fermentation in the fecal matters. So the higher degree of heat in the intestines of over-fat hogs, account for the lesser degree of injury in their lungs compared with cows that are affected with lung fever.

This fermentation in the fecal matter

in swine affected with cholera also explains the lacerated condition, and sloughing or detachment of the epithelial lining of the intestines in some cases of hog cholera.

The blood of affected hogs becoming very poisonous from the excess of excretory matter retained in the bacteria appear and begin to multiply in number. But why do bacteria multiply and grow in poisoned blood while parasites feed on sound or unpoisoned blood? The consistent answer is: Because the bacteria are scavenger organisms, whose mission and function is to organize blood poison—and to grow and multiply by organizing poisoned blood matter. The parasites feed on sound blood, the scavenger bacteria organize poisoned blood. Such is the evident difference and distinction between the two and what each feeds and grows with.—[Clarke's Cattle Problems Explained.]

### Cheap Meat.

There is nothing that is in greater demand to-day than cheap meat, especially cheap beef. Cheap bread is within the reach of all, with such a magnificent cereal harvest as we had for the past year. The price of beef has already fallen three to four dollars in the hundred pound! consequence of the sending of dressed beef from Chicago to the eastern markets. The business promises to take on large proportions, and that very soon. It appears that certain Chicago parties, with abundant capital began to send dressed beef to New York, which had been slaughtered at Chicago, and for which their selling agents in New York asked as much lower prices than was asked for the beef that was slaughtered in New York. The experiment proved so successful that the price began to fall at once. In fact the Chicago venture made the market price.

A representative of the Chicago firm, on being interviewed, stated that his firm merely claimed to sell at the market price. That is a good statement, in view of the fact that it makes the price itself. Two other firms are about to begin operations in New York on the same basis, altogether representing a capital of ten million dollars. The result, it is expected, will do away entirely with the business of slaughtering cattle at New York, and eventually at the East. Forty dressed cattle can be transported from the West in a single car, against from thirteen to sixteen head of live cattle, and the shrinkage in weight incidental to the wear and tear of the live animals on the trip is also saved. The hides, tallow, horns and hoofs are worth more in Chicago than here. The movement means cheaper beef to the consumer, though retailers will contrive to keep up the price as long as they can. We are assured that it will be impossible for men to sell western cattle in New York, and consequently with the sellers of beef that has been dressed in Chicago.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

The causes of disease among swine, and the best remedies, are unsolved problems in the estimation of even multitudes who have reared hogs for a quarter of a century. But a majority of our people will continue to try experiments. Nearly every man of large experience in fattening this class of stock, who has not a favorite medicine of his own, will try every remedy proposed by any man professing to be a veterinary surgeon. This is not surprising when we read in many of our papers that during 1878 twenty-five per cent. of the hog crop of that year was lost by hog cholera. So far as we can learn by the estimation of even multitudes who have reared hogs for a quarter of a century. But a majority of our people will continue to try experiments. Nearly every man of large experience in fattening this class of stock, who has not a favorite medicine of his own, will try every remedy proposed by any man professing to be a veterinary surgeon. 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# THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR. COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements. Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 600 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.)

Readers of the RURAL WORLD, writing to or calling upon, any one advertising in our columns, will do us a favor if they will say they saw the advertisement in this paper.

## Premiums for Clubs.

In reply to inquiries whether we will offer premiums for large clubs we will say that we have concluded to open a premium list in which our friends can make such offers as they like in poultry, hogs, pigs, implements, machines, nursery stock, and such articles as we have been in the habit of offering in years past. Those wishing to aid in extending the circulation of the RURAL WORLD should send us letters stating what they will give. We will keep list standing, giving name and post-office of donor and the article offered. Our subscribers can now go to work getting up clubs with the assurance that every large club maker will get a fine premium.

## PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

Chalman D. Colman, Lakeside stock farm, St. Louis, Mo., offers one pure Jersey Bull calf, from deep milking strains.  
L. W. Ashby, Calhoun, Henry Co., Mo., offers a fine Berkshire pig.  
Ephraim Link, Greenville, Tenn., offers one half bushel of Link's Hybrid corn seed.  
Thos D. Fox, Freeburg, St. Clair Co., Ill., offers (as one premium) one pair pure bred white Leghorn chickens and one setting of Brown Leghorn eggs.  
And for another premium the same party offers one pair pure bred brown Leghorn chickens and one setting of white Leghorn eggs—all to be packed and shipped as directed.  
Mr. H. V. Pugsley, Plattsmouth, Mo., offers a first class merino ram as a first premium.

## RENEW! RENEW!

If you have forgotten the important matter of renewing your subscription attend to it at once. All names are stricken from our mailing list as they expire, and sometimes this causes the loss of the first numbers of the year when it may be found impossible to supply them.

OUR valued correspondent, O. Moffet, writing from Davenport, Iowa, the 8th inst. reports the thermometer at 20° below zero. On the same day it indicated 6° F. in St. Louis.

THE State of Missouri has an assessed valuation of real and personal estate footing up a total of \$649,269,242, and an outstanding debt of \$10,948,000. Its bonds ought to be good property.

THERE were 46,162,738 bushels of grain shipped from the port of New York in 1882. The grain was carried in 1,069 steamers and 240 sailing vessels, but not a pound of it in an American vessel. Facts of this kind need no explanation. They carry their own comment.

THANKS to evaporators and vacuum pans, the world is getting from the wind-falls and eullings of American orchards dried apple and apple jelly in place of the old cider, which a recent writer justly characterizes as "one of the worst liquors the temperance people have to contend with."

WE REGRET very much to learn that the greenhouses and contents, the property of our estimable friend Tyra Montgomery, Mattoon, Ill., were entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th inst., and were only partially covered by insurance.

J. H. JONES, of St. Francois Co., Mo., was in the office of the RURAL WORLD on Friday last looking after melon seed. He has purchased a farm of 200 acres in Mississippi Co., Mo., and in connection with a partner proposes to plant in water-melons. His farm is only half a mile from a depot on the Iron Mountain Railroad and he will aim to find a market in St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cincinnati and possibly other points.

WE are pained to hear of the death of Jos. A. Storm, of St. Joseph, Mo. He was sixty years of age and a most enthusiastic horticulturist, and truly philanthropic in all his aims and labors. The northwestern portion of our State has lost a valuable citizen, one always ready and willing to do all in his power to advance her interests. Mr. Storm was a native of Maryland. He leaves a wife and seven children—five sons and two daughters.

This is the season for the distribution of seed, bulb and plant catalogues. And they are coming thick and fast. For the most part they are beautiful specimens of the printing art. The colorings are wonderfully accurate, and the rose-colored plants give correct outlines. The reading matter is generally in too small type, but, true, if larger were used the catalogues would swell into larger volumes. The description of varieties and

the instructions for their cultivation are plain and well elaborated. James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.; Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester; D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia; B. K. Bliss & Son, New York, are among the leading firms in this line.

THE New York State Amber Cane Association will be held at Geneva, N. Y., commencing Wednesday, Feb. 7th. The Wisconsin State Cane Growers' Association will be held at Madison, commencing Feb. 13th. Both of these promise to be large meetings and we hope to be able to attend both.

THE club, the grange, the farmers' institute and the conventions of dairymen, horticulturists, cane growers, stock breeders, etc., are the schools at which the young farmers of the land may learn much. It is a lamentable fact, however, that the proportion of young people in attendance upon them is generally exceedingly light. It will be better for the country when this ceases to be true.

THE New Illinois State Board of Agriculture met in the rooms of the department on Tuesday last: Secretary S. D. Fisher was re-elected secretary; Chas. F. Mills, chief clerk. John W. Bunn, treasurer, and Miss Belle Bradford, curator of the museum. It was also agreed to hold the next annual State fair beginning on the last Monday of next September. The place has not yet been determined upon, as several points in various parts of the State are applicants.

FORTY years ago the agricultural journals might almost have been counted on one's fingers, and the regular readers of these were comparatively few. To-day these journals may be counted by hundreds and the readers by hundreds of thousands, still and notwithstanding not one farmer in twenty takes a paper whilst some take them by the dozen. Is there any question which of these two classes works the hardest or which makes the least money for the work he does.

THE farmers who make the most money, and certainly those who make the most out of life, are those who know the most of what others are doing and of what others are thinking. For this reason every farmer and every member of the family should periodically read some good agricultural paper, because in it will be found not only what the editor by long years of experience has learned, but all that he can gather from his fellow-farmers with whom he is daily brought into contact.

SCHOOLS of agriculture furnish the best means by which to inculcate the principles of good husbandry, to disprove false ideas and practices, to discover the reason why certain systems are better than others, and to introduce improvements in methods and means. Agriculture more than any other industry needs special help. The principles on which it is founded are more difficult to understand than those of any other art. The causes of success and failure in farming are most complicated, resting as they do upon the subtlest and most profound principles of chemistry, physiology and meteorology.

## MINNESOTA IN THE WINTER.

WE are writing in the cars on our return trip from Minneapolis. And the cars are not in motion. The snow drifts have stopped our progress. All hands are out shovelling snow, trying to break a road, so the locomotive can pull through its train of passenger cars. We have not yet got ten miles from St. Paul, and it is distant from Chicago, our present destination 411 miles, and here we are snow-bound. There was a heavy snow fall this morning, and the wind has blown it into drifts. The thermometer is down to zero, and to night we don't know but it may go to 40 deg. below zero. But we propose to take it philosophically. We have as companions in our misfortunes Prof. H. A. Weber and G. W. Gere, Esq., both of the Champaign, Ill. Sugar Works. We have to perpetrate jokes to help to kill time. We have done our best to try to induce Prof. Weber to go to the front and help make a snow path. He is about six feet high, well proportioned, and splendidly organized for physical labor, and with such qualifications, in such emergencies, should make good use of them—but we can't get the Professor started. Mr. Gere and the writer are not blessed with such great physical strength, but are of medium size, hence urge the eternal fitness of things, that the strong shall make paths for the weak, but our arguments have no effect, the Professor urging that his mission is not to shovel snow, when the thermometer is down to zero, except in case of great hunger or starvation.

Thinking we might get stuck in a snow bank, we were wise enough to lay in a dollar's worth of provisions, at the lunch counter in St. Paul, but we have had one meal out of that supply, and there is hardly another square meal for each of us. We have "cornered" the apple market in the hands of the train boy, and can subsist a short time on apples, if we can't do better. We are butting away at the snow bank occasionally, backing up like a ram in a fight, and then plunging with all force into the bank, making the snow fly in every direction, then retreating, shovelling awhile, and again butting into the bank! But even

this performance has become monotonous, for we have been fighting one snow bank for several hours, and the cars have backed to about the sticking point. Our companions however are jolly under the circumstances.

Our friend Gere, before alluded to, is well known in Central Illinois, as one of the ablest young lawyers of that section, and who is one of the leading directors and stockholders of the Champaign Sugar Works, delivered an address, last night, before the Minnesota Amber Cane Growers' Association, which was received with great favor. It was warmly applauded throughout, and abounded with sallies of wit and dry humor, causing outbursts of laughter, and sedate as we are, we laughed till our sides were sore. We were seated beside Prof. Weber at the time, and remarked that Mr. Gere had missed his calling, that he ought to be a public lecturer, and if he followed that calling it would bring him fame and ducats, and that as soon as we got home, we should inform the Boston Lecture Bureau that there was a star of the first magnitude to be found at Champaign, Ill.

Well he was complimented on all hands for the great pleasure which his lecture had afforded, and for the high interest which he had created out of a very dry subject—which was the Sorghum Industry, from a financial standpoint, as shown by the Champaign Sugar Works. We have no doubt—because we have been there—that he expected to find himself quite famous in the morning papers, but what must have been his disgust when he opened them to find very complimentary notices of the address delivered by J. C. Grier and J. C. Green—but not a line for G. W. Gere, Esq., for whom they were intended. None of his friends would know that such a gentleman as Gere, had ever spoken in Minneapolis. And such is fame! We told him consolingly, that no one who heard the address, would for a moment believe he was green, even if the newspapers did call him so.

But here we are still staying. Our fellow passengers are beginning to complain of being hungry. Some of them had no dinner, and now it begins to look as though they would get no supper. Night is coming on. The weather is growing colder. The snow shovellers hold their shovels up square before their faces, to ward off the biting air, whenever they have to face the wind.

But the Minnesota air is healthful if it is sharp. When we left St. Louis we were quite unwell, and hardly dared to undertake the trip to Minneapolis. As soon as we reached that city, we began to improve in health and spirits. The air had an inspiring, invigorating, electrical effect upon us, and we have not felt so well for a long time. We believe they say it is the ozone in the atmosphere, in this high, dry northern latitude, that has this magnetic effect upon human beings. We like it and if our family were with us, we would spend several weeks inhaling this pure enjoyable air.

Minneapolis is a lovely city, containing a population of about 80,000, and growing with great rapidity. It is situated at the Falls of St. Anthony, about ten miles above St. Paul. It has the largest flouring mills in the world, large lumber mills, woolen mills, and other manufacturing establishments. But how different from St. Louis at this season! Here everything is on runners. The snow on a level is two feet deep, and the ice on the Mississippi river is two feet thick, pure as crystal. It is cut, hauled away, stored up for summer, and it is said stored away for winter, in many cases, and melted to water the stock. Many farmers have to melt ice to supply water for all their stock in winter, and many in summer melt ice for family use.

But it looks pleasant to see the streets full of sleighs of all kinds and sizes—lumber sleighs, flour sleighs, sleighs for butchers, grocers, sleighs for passengers, with covers just like carriages to protect from the cold and snow, sleighs for the fashionable, single and double, the horses with strings of bells and being driven at great speed. We had a ten miles drive in one of these fine sleighs, and though the weather was thought to be very moderate yet we were very glad to hide our nose and ears to keep them from being frozen. But it beat the riding we are now having very much, for we are going backward just about as fast as forward. We are fighting the same old snow bank still. We have just heard one of the snow-shovellers say that a slice of bread and butter would look very enticing to him, and we believed him.

The people here prepare for the cold. Their houses are made very warm, lined inside and out, with a dead air space between. There are double windows, double floors, double doors, or entries enclosed, so that the cold air cannot get inside the house. The stables for stock are made very warm, and large supplies always provided to feed them fully seven months in the year. The stock seem to be well kept, of good size and in good condition. Overcoats made of buffalo skins, fox skins, wolf skins, coon skins, are quite generally worn with large collars that will turn up and protect the head and ears, and warm caps and hats and mittens are worn. The people seem healthy, prosperous and happy. They are intelligent, enterprising, industrious, and money-making. They are great stick-

lers for good schools and churches. We are satisfied these northern farmers, with the capital they have invested in their farms and stock, could make ten dollars in many parts of Missouri where they make one in Minnesota; but they seem to be well satisfied where they are, and there is nothing like contentment. It is a continual feast.

But this fighting a snow-bank is tiresome business. One of the men has been sent back to the depot to telegraph for a snow plow. That at length comes. We side-switch for it, and it butts away but can't get through. The snow-bank is so hard the plow can't make headway, and finally has to be abandoned. Hand-shovelling has to be depended upon, but the winds fill in the snow about as fast as the shovellers throw it out. The weather is increasing in severity and the men outside are freezing, and the hottest kind of fires are required to keep us warm inside. Another engine is sent for to be attached to our train, and both make frantic efforts to get through the drift. It is up grade, which makes it worse. Were it down grade, the momentum we get up would carry us through the deep snow. At length the locomotives are out of water, and they have to back out and return to be replenished, and all the passengers retire for the night, without supper, and many without dinner or a lunch of any kind. We miss our coffee, none since breakfast, and know the sick-headache is sure to follow. The engines return, and during the night we awaken to find the cars in motion. A passage-way was opened, but the journey of 400 miles to Chicago was a most tedious one, as we were off time, and encountered blockaded cars and deep snow all the way. We have had one experience in fighting snow-drifts, and it will satisfy us. But for our pleasant companions, who helped to kill time, the journey would have been far more unpleasant.

## THE 240-POUND SCALE.

COL. COLMAN—I see that you advertise to send scales weighing from one-fourth of an ounce to 240 lbs., and also the RURAL WORLD for one year for only five dollars. Allow me to ask if the scale is like that pictured in the advertisement in the paper? Also, whether any subscriber who has already remitted one dollar for 1883 can have the scales sent to him if he will remit four dollars more? Also, how large a club you would require to be made up by any of your subscribers to have the same scales sent to him free? Do the scales weigh accurately, and who would pay the freight?

By answering the above fully you will oblige a

SCSIBIBER.

REPLY:—The scale is exactly like that pictured in the advertisement, and weighs accurately anything from one-fourth of an ounce to 240 pounds. Any subscriber who has already remitted one dollar for his subscription for 1883, can by remitting four dollars more have the scales shipped to him. We will ship the scales free to anyone who will send us twenty subscribers at one dollar each, one-half of them, at least, to be new subscribers. The scales are neatly packed in a box, so they can be safely shipped any distance by express or freight, the party receiving them paying the actual freight charges, which are light. The scales are very useful in every household, and are a very great improvement on the old steelyards. Every farmer ought to have this scales. We really believe that any of our subscribers, by giving one day's faithful work among his neighbors and friends, could get a club of twenty subscribers, and thus get the scales free, which would be useful to him, and last a lifetime.

## Hop Culture.

Mr. Chas. E. Smith of St. Charles Co., Missouri, asks for instructions to enable him to plant out a hop-yard. We can give them, but perhaps, when he knows the attendant requisites he will not want to go into the business. In the first place a more northern climate is a requisite for a good quality of hops. The brewers will pay several cents per pound more for New York hops than for those grown in Missouri. Hops are raised somewhat in Wisconsin, but they sell for less than hops grown in New York. There is a roughness in the beer and ale made from western hops that brewers are anxious to avoid. But if hops would grow as well in Missouri as in New York, where they are mostly grown, there are many disadvantages here. There are two poles needed at every hill, and they should be 14 to 16 feet long, and of good durable timber. White cedar is used mostly at the East, though larch is used somewhat, but is not as lasting timber. Here we have nothing that will do for hop poles. It is true heavy posts in some cases are put in the ground, and wires and perhaps twine run along the top from post to post, and then from the hills up to the top wires—but it is a far inferior way to that of having good poles. It would be difficult to get pickers here, also. In the East it is a well established business and the country is searched far and wide for girls to pick, and high wages are paid. Respectable girls are glad to get good situations to pick hops there. We have seen as many as a hundred girls in some hop yards at the east, and in most yards you will find from twenty to fifty. There are four girls to a box, each box about 8 feet long, 4 feet deep and 4 feet wide, and to each box is a man who pulls up the poles and lays them upon the box with the vines clinging to them, and the girls strip off the hops and fill the boxes, when the hops are carried to a kiln, and

dried, and then when sufficiently dried, they are pressed into bales. It requires a good deal of skill to properly dry them. It requires a good deal of expense to erect buildings for drying and pressing them, and then a press has to be erected for the purpose. It requires a good deal of trouble and house room and table room, to feed and lodge the hands, male and female. It requires after planting two years to get the vines into bearing. Hops are way up in price one year, and way down another year. It is true at the North a great many are going into the business, and those already in it are increasing the size of their yards, and they are just as certainly going to overdo the business as we are writing this. But if our friend wants all the particulars about how to plant and cultivate; that is, if he really intends to go into the business, we can give him the information.

## Good Sport.

O. G. Harbison, who now lives a few miles west of Quitman in the edge of Atchison county, Mo., is probably one of the most successful hunters in the State. Thursday, the 28th ult., he took his team and sleigh, two female bird dogs and his double-barrelled breech-loading shot-gun with a good supply of cartridges and started for a hunt. He returned home Friday evening, and as a result of his hunt of a day and a half brought in 238 prairie chickens, 33 quails, two rabbits and seven chicken hawks. He killed the 238 chickens at 197 shots, killing 7 at one shot on the wing. During the winter he makes hunting a business, and as he receives from \$3.50 to \$4 per dozen for his chickens it will readily be seen that he makes it pay. The game killed on the day and a half hunt referred to above netted him about \$70.

## Institute Lectures.

The Agricultural Institute will be held at the Illinois Industrial University, January 21 to February 3, 1883. The Daily Sessions will be held from 10 to 12 a.m.; 2 to 4, and 7:30 to 9 p.m.—except on Friday evening. Lectures will be given or papers read by the persons and on topics named below:

Dr. S. H. Peabody, Regent of University.—The duty of the State to the University. Electric Lighting.  
Prof. T. J. Burrill.—Contagious Diseases.  
Prof. B. C. Jilison.—Geographical Distribution of Animals.  
Prof. Wm. McMurtrie.—Wool; Its Structure and Strength.  
Prof. G. E. Morrow.—Breeding and Management of Live Stock.  
Prof. I. O. Baker.—Farm Drainage.  
Prof. C. H. Peabody.—Japanese Agriculture.  
Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist.—Insects Affecting Corn.  
Hon. J. R. Scott, Ex-President State Board of Agriculture.  
E. E. Chester, Vice-President State Board of Agriculture.—Live Stock for the general farmer.  
Hon. L. Funk, Vice-President State Board of Agriculture.—Grazing and Feeding Cattle for Beef.  
Col. F. C. Mills, Sec'y American Clydesdale Association.—Draft Horses.  
W. L. Williams, V. S.—Value of good Care and Nursing, in Prevention and Cure of Diseases.  
T. H. Glenn, Editor of *Prairie Farmer*.—Sheep.  
Hon. Norman J. Colman, Editor of *RURAL WORLD*.—The Horse.  
E. Grinnam, Corvallis, Oregon.—Live Stock in Oregon.  
It is expected, but not definitely promised, that Hon. D. B. Gillham, Hon. A. M. Garland, J. D. Gillett, and others will deliver addresses.  
Opportunity will be given for question and discussion on each topic.  
All interested in any branch of agriculture are cordially invited to attend any or all sessions of the Institute.

The Illinois Central and the Wabash Railways will return persons coming over their lines at one cent per mile. The Indiana, Bloomington and Western will sell round trip reduced fare tickets to persons presenting a certificate, to be obtained by addressing Prof. Morrow, Champaign, Ill.

## Coming Meetings.

January 30th.—Annual meeting Indiana Cattle Breeders' Association, Indianapolis.  
January 30th to February 3d.—Agricultural Institute, Illinois Industrial University, Champaign, Ills.  
January 31st.—Annual meeting of the Indiana Swine Breeders' Association and of the Indiana Wool Growers' Association, Indianapolis.  
January 31st and February 1st.—Annual meeting, Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, Elkhorn, D. W. Curtis, Secretary, Fort Atkinson, Wis.  
February 6th-9th.—Annual Winter Convention, Wisconsin Agricultural Society, Madison. The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society will meet at the same time and place.  
February 10th.—Annual meeting of the New York State Sugar Cane Association, Geneva, N. Y. C. J. Reynolds, Secretary, Corning, New York.  
February 13th-15th.—Wisconsin State Cane Growers' Association, Madison.  
February 14th.—Seventeenth annual convention Northwestern Dairymen's Association, Mantoka, Minn.  
February 21st.—Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society's annual meeting, New Orleans. S. M. Tracy, Secretary, Columbia, Mo.

## ADVERTISING IN THE RURAL WORLD.

I can say truthfully that my advertisement in the RURAL WORLD brought me letters from half a dozen states, and sold more sheep for me than all the rest of my advertising.

R. W. GENTRY.

Sedalia, Mo.

Mrs. Davis' private hotel, centrally located at S. W. corner of Tenth and Locust streets, is the most popular and best managed hotel of its class in the West. The RURAL WORLD commends it to all its readers.

# The Cattle Yard.

"Jackson County, Missouri."

COL. COLMAN:—I have thought it might be of some interest to some of your readers, to know something of this, my adopted home. I have seen and read a good deal of South-West and South-East Missouri in the *Republican* and other papers, and although there are many localities that have their advantages, I am satisfied that Jackson county, Missouri, offers greater and more substantial inducements to the farmer and stock raiser, than any other portion of Missouri. Born and raised in Western Missouri (Lafayette county), I think I know something of the country I am describing. And right here, Col. Colman, I will say, that I have no ax to grind in what I may say of Jackson county. That I am proud of my native State, proud of its name, proud of its State Government, proud of its resources, proud of its growth and advancement, I admit.

Her increase in wealth from 1881 to 1882, was \$47,544,369.

In the same time the great state of Illinois, increased only \$4,416,711. And I think you will bear me out in the assertion, that in no part of the state are greater inducements offered, or more advantages offered to the farmer and stock-raiser, than right here in Jackson county. We have the best lands in the State, or as good as the very best, and as cheap as can be found anywhere in the State, soil and location all considered.

I frequently see inquiries made through the St. Louis *Republican* and other papers for lands in Missouri, by those who wish good lands and suitably located for successful farming. These inquiries are made by parties who have ample means, and who would make the right kind of accessions to any community. These are the kind of people we wish here in this part of the State. In no part of the State can sheep be more profitably handled than in this county. You have only to refer your readers to the very satisfactory report of Samuel Jewett of Independence to your paper of last week. He reports sales for the year 1882, at \$10,085, being an average of over \$40 per head. His sales of wool off of 675 head was \$2,137 net. And there are quite a number of other sheepmen who are doing a splendid business. Right here in my neighborhood can be had cheap lands especially adapted for raising sheep. There can be no parts of the State offering greater inducements, to this particular branch of stock raising. From the report of the short-horn breeders of Jackson county, I find the business paying large dividends. Being, as we are situated so near to Kansas City we are right in the center of trade for everything raised on the farm. Those engaged in raising fine cattle, find ready sales and good prices for all they can raise. Rogers & Son, near Independence, engaged in raising graded and pure bred bulls, are doing a splendid business, and can't possibly keep up with the demands upon them. They make this a specialty. Here in Western Missouri, in the Horse departments, especially in Roadsters, Trotting and Saddle Horses, we have nothing really worthy of the name. This I think a business that would pay well in this part of the State.

And now, Col., for fear I may tax your patience and your columns too much, will ask specially for some one qualified in every particular, and with the means to put up a flouring and custom mill, at a point known as Webb's Spring in Sinaub Township 12 miles east of Independence, and about midway between the Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Eastern Division Pacific Railroad. We also want a man with the means at Grain Valley, on the Chicago & Alton road, to buy grain and stock. We want another at Buckner, on the Eastern Division Pacific Railroad, to buy and ship grain and stock. Both points offer special inducements to live get-up-and-git men. To those of your readers who may wish to move to Missouri, I would say, come and look at Jackson county. I would also say to your own trading when you do come. Although we have quite a number of honest reliable men in the Real Estate business, I think you can, if you have time to look around, do as well or better to do your trading. Those in a hurry and wishing to buy of an agent, could not do better than to call on Jesse W. Clements, Lake City, Mo. Have known the Clements Bros from their boyhood, and know them to be every way reliable. They report the largest sales of any agents in the county, for the time they have been in business. And now, Col., I think you will indorse all I have said of old Missouri, and especially of this, my adopted county. Hope you will add something to this imperfect sketch of one of the best counties in the State. Those wishing any information I can give, will receive the same promptly upon application. They will, of course, send stamp for a reply.

Hope the RURAL will treble its circulation in 1883.

JAS. W. EWING.

Jackson Co., Mo.

\*COL. J. W. JUDY and son, the well known thoroughbred stock auctioneers of Tallula, Ills., sold last year 2,190 head of cattle for \$402,390 or an average of \$184 per head.



## VETERINARY SCHOOLS.

If there is any one thing needed in this country more than another, it is that of rightly established and properly conducted veterinary schools. We have nothing of the kind in Missouri and as far as we know, not in Kansas, Nebraska, Texas or the south. Nor can one imagine why. Certainly not because we haven't need for the services of thoroughly educated surgeons, nor because we haven't the right kind of material out of which to make them. Many a fine animal could be saved and the worst effects of many an epidemic checked if we had thoroughly educated veterinary surgeons. It seems at first sight that something of this kind ought to be found connected with our state university, and indeed we can see no good reason why it should not.

In an article on this subject contributed by Dr. F. G. Billings of Boston, to the *U. S. Veterinary Journal*, he puts the matter tersely thus:

Tracing the matter back to its source, we find the people themselves to blame for this truly disgraceful condition of things in this country. It is one of the unfortunate results of a popular form of government. Parental or monarchical governments have far excelled us in these matters; hence it is that we find the science of medicine, upon which all practice is founded, constantly advancing in those countries, while here we find it at a stand-still, or not existing at all; for most of our best men have been obliged to go abroad to complete their incomplete American education. Our text books are largely founded upon the results of European research. We have had great practitioners, but never a reputable medical philosopher, or experimentalist. We have had men enough, but the accursed practical tendency of the American mind has never offered them place or opportunity to develop themselves.

Following up the argument, he finds that to have a school in every State is impracticable; first, because we haven't the teachers, and next, because no two States could agree upon the educational requirements of the graduates from the same standpoint. One State would aim at perfection, another not so high, hence there would be eternal clashing when the recognition of the diplomas should be called for. Hence he sees no way out of the dilemma but in a national institution, of which he says:

We mean one national school, founded, funded and controlled by the national government. How this is to be brought about need not be discussed in this paper. Let public intelligence demand it, and the means will be coming, forthwith. Even though it be perhaps mutilated to some degree by the curse of American political machinery, it will be impossible to so degrade such an institution, that it will be a standing and ever-existing curse to the people of this country, which either private or State schools must inevitably be.

The principal advantages of such a school are self-apparent and may be stated in a few words, as follows:

1. Placing always at the disposition of the government an able corps of specialists as teachers in such an institution, capable of making those necessary researches by which alone the causes leading to the generation and extension of contagious-infectious maladies may be discovered.
2. Giving to the people a guaranteed and qualitative and quantitative education in the practicing veterinarian.
3. Making it possible to successfully combat the extension of these devastating animal pests to a degree unattainable if we have private or State schools, with no uniformity in the quality or quantity of education given.
4. A national institution, if properly organized, will always tend to the elevation and development of a scientific spirit among its graduates—a result never to be attained by the rivalry of State schools, where the hunt after students will be the first desideratum.

## Swollen Udder.

COL. COLMAN:—Will you please tell me in your next, what to do for a cow with swollen udder. The milk comes out thick and the teats are hot, etc. Also be kind enough to describe for me an "incubator" so that I may understand the making and arranging of it thoroughly.

A SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS.—Take tincture of arnica four ounces; tincture of aconite one ounce; oil of glycerine one ounce. Mix and bathe the bag two or three times daily, rubbing the mixture in well with the hand. Give internally a teaspoonful of the mixture three times a day and do not feed any grain to the cow until relief is assured.

## Holstein Cattle.

This race of cattle is little known in the West, or they would be found in much larger numbers. That it is one of the oldest breeds of pure cattle known there is little doubt. They have been bred for five hundred consecutive years, mainly for dairy purposes, and wherever known are highly esteemed for their excellence in these respects. For quantity of milk they have no superior, while for the cheese factory they are unequalled. Many, moreover, who know them well have handled them for years claim that as a butter cow they compare very favorably with the best bred Jerseys, besides making double their weight when marketed for beef.

In saying this we mean no disrespect to the docile and fawn-like Jersey, the pet of every member of the household, from baby up, and as much the poor man's friend as the rich man's beauty. There is no possibility of discounting her nor any necessity for attempting it. She stands upon her own well-earned merits and is able to hold her own against all comers.

But the Jersey has her place no more surely, and holds it with no more certainty, than does the Holstein hers, and it is because the latter's place has not been recognized that we wish to direct attention to it.

To show what that is, we gather a few facts and figures to see what they teach

us. One Holstein cow gave in May last, when four years old, 1,923 lbs. of milk, and in six months 9,439 lbs.; another of the same age gave in five months 7,632 lbs.; and yet another of equal age 1,967 lbs. in the month of May, and in five months 7,675 lbs. A heifer dropped her calf when a little under two years old and gave in one day 56 lbs., in 31 days 1,606 lbs., and in five months 6,347 lbs. Nor are these isolated cases by any means, but are sufficient for our purpose, which is to show by contrast with the dairy stock at hand what they can do.

Visitors to the large fairs in the West and the readers of Agricultural papers are familiar with their color and make-up, but are not so well posted as to their qualities. In an address delivered in New York recently, Prof. Roberts says of a visit to Holland, where he saw them on their native pastures:

"I had the good fortune during the past summer to spend some time in North Holland and Friesland. Here, in ancient grass-bottomed lakes, snatched from the inroads of the sea by the greatest skill and labor the world has ever known, I found the ideal milk producer. Here, favored, yet unfavored by nature, these clean, plain, intelligent Dutch have reduced to a science the economical production of milk. Of course this could not be done without a good cow, and if anywhere on the face of the globe there exists a race of uniformly good milkers the Dutch have them. I care not what a man's prejudices are, whether an admirer of the fawn-eyed Jersey, or like myself of the lordly Shorthorn, the noble Hereford or the piebald Ayrshire, if he really admires a good cow, he cannot help falling in love with the picturesque Holstein, as seen in its native pastures in the North Countries. He may return to his American home and conclude that his circumstances are better adapted to the raising of this breed, but he will ever speak of them with praise. I have said they were a race of good milkers, but I think I have put it none too strong when I say truthfully that neither from Beemster Polder, northward, nor in Friesland, did I see what might be called a poor cow, or even an old cow, though I saw many hundreds. Here are people occupying lands which are seldom sold for less than \$500 per acre, more frequently for a thousand and upwards, and producing butter and cheese for the European market, in successful competition with that produced on lands of less than a tenth of their value. With these facts staring us in the face, it looks quite possible that we might learn something of more economical production from these mis-called dumb Dutch; notwithstanding they still cut their grass by hand and wear wooden shoes."

## Among the Jerseys.

As a rule pure-bred stock is not the most profitable for farmers to keep. Many who have tried to breed a herd of pure blood animals have failed. The cost to begin with is large. The writer recently visited a herd of Jersey cattle, some of the cows in which had cost many hundreds of dollars. The product in flesh and milk from these animals is not so much over that of the grade cow as to warrant the prices paid. The management that such close bred stock requires is much greater than that of grade stock; that is, crosses between the pure blood and the native stock. Pure blood animals and herds, like the one above mentioned, are of value as breeding centers, from which the great mass of common stock can be built up. At a low estimate the value of the grade product can be raised \$15 to \$20 each, the first season. It may be that a farmer with a large herd of grades thus produced can afford to keep two or three pure blood animals for further improvement of the herd, but in many cases it will be better to replenish the pure blood from one of the centers of such stock. It is a national blessing that "fancy farmers," as they are sometimes called, are pleased to make such large investments in pure blood stock, for by this means the supply of any breed is kept up. It would be a calamity if from any cause these carefully managed herds should all be broken up and scattered. It is through them that the whole live stock of the country is to be improved by a gradual process of grading. In this important work the less fortunate-favored stockman may find a profitable field of labor.—Dr. B. D. Halsted in *American Agriculturist* for January.

Mr. Greenfield, of Brinkley, Ark. makes inquiry as to where he can find a Short-horn bull, as he wishes to purchase one. Some of the best Short-horn breeders in the country are advertising in the *RURAL WORLD*, and we can safely refer him to our advertising columns.

NINE-TENTHS of the barnyards are not only too small for the comfort of the stock, but they are left so often in such a filthy condition the most part of the year that stock are often endangered in health. There is nothing which adds so much to the health of the stock as a commodious, comfortable and cleanly barnyard some few farmers going so far as to have two barnyards, the outer one larger than the main one, and used principally for exercise room. This outer yard is kept clean, and the manure being taken into the inner yard, and there piled up with the other manure, from time to time, as necessary. The inner yard should be more sheltered than the outer one, so as to make it comfortable during cold and inclement weather.

It is food that is digested that makes the flesh and fat. Now, water is not any aid to digestion, nor is the softening of the food before it is eaten. On the contrary, it is a hindrance to it, because the soft, pulpy food sooner passes out of the stomach. Saliva is a digestive agent, and not only softens the food but makes the starch soluble, and there is no question that in the chewing of the dry food a very large quantity of saliva is secreted and mixed very evenly with the food. Let any one give a mess of boiled oats to a horse that has been used to have the grain dry, and the soft oats will be found quite plentifully in the dung next day.—[*Correspondent Rural New Yorker*.]

Washington, D. C. May 15th, 1880.—Gentlemen.—Having been a sufferer for a long time from nervous prostration and general debility, I was advised to try Hop Bitters. I have taken one bottle, and have been rapidly getting better ever since, and I think it the best medicine I ever used. I am now gaining strength and appetite, which was all gone, and I was in despair until I tried your Bitters. I am now well, able to go about and do my own work. Before taking it I was completely prostrated.—Mrs. Mary Stuart.

## The Horseman.

The racing season of 1883 promises to eclipse all former years. There is much more money offered and more horses in the field to fight for it, and the number of race-courses have also increased, the latest accession being that of the Latona Jockey Club course, of Covington, Ky., opposite Cincinnati. A very liberal programme is announced at that point for their running meeting in June.

The entries for the summer racing meeting at the Chicago Driving park are much larger than on any former occasion. Chicago is getting to be a great racing center. The books just closed show that for the coming event there are 581 entries. The stables around St. Louis contributed nearly 100 entries. R. C. Pate's entries alone amount to 40, selected from the most important stable in the West or South.

St. Louis has 223 entries booked for its running meeting, which commences June 12th. Its dates clashed with the new club at Covington, Ky., opposite Cincinnati—an occurrence that will prove injurious to the management at each place. However, in view of the large number of Kentucky horses which could not attend both, they selected the one nearer home. The St. Louis club makes a splendid showing, falling but little short of the great list of entries made last year. Milton Young's entire stable, lately purchased by R. C. Pate, of St. Louis, embracing as it does more great runners than any stable in the West or South, makes a big showing in the St. Louis list—none of which will appear at the Latona club's meetings.

**THE AMERICAN TROTTER HORSE.**—There is every indication that experts in all parts of the world, where civilization exists, are coming to an appreciation of the superiority of the American trotting horse above those of any other country for road work. England, Scotland and France, as well as other European countries, have been drawing upon us for breeding stock of this sort for several years past. Australia has recently made a beginning in that direction; Japan began their importation several years ago. The trotting horse is peculiarly an American creation, and our breeders are destined, at an distant day, to find their largest and best-paying customers in foreign countries. This foreign demand will doubtless increase in proportion as the superiority of American road horses becomes more generally known throughout the world.

George Sanders writes from Cleveland that when Clingstone returned to that place at the close of last season's campaign his shoes were removed, and the son of Rysdyk turned loose in a paddock every day. This was continued until about two weeks ago, the horse receiving exactly the same care in regard to grooming, etc., as during the trotting season, while his food consisted of six quarts per day, with the usual allowance of bran and hay, and occasionally some fine corn fodder. In the meantime, the swelling in his groin, which weakened him last summer, and caused the loss of speed for which those not in the secrets of the stable were unable to account, did not disappear, and it was decided that Dr. Fair, who had watched the case for months, should perform an operation for permanent relief. This was done, and the result was the removal of a fibrous tumor, weighing a pound and a half, from the groin, and adjoining the spermatic cord. This tumor had been in process of formation for five years, and was the result of improper gelding. Since this operation, Clingstone has improved wonderfully in health and spirits, and is now taking a walk every morning and evening, the attendant groom having his hands full to restrain "the Demon's ardor." The story regarding Clingstone's sore throat had no foundation in fact, the horse never having been troubled in that respect. He will soon be given daily jobs in harness, and when the season of 1883 opens, stand prepared to meet any and all competitors.

William H., the stable companion of Clingstone, runs out in his paddock every day, has the same food as Clingstone, and was never, at this time of the year, in better shape than at present. He will soon be taken up and jogged preparatory to the coming campaign.

Messrs. Dewey & Stewart write from Owosso, Mich., that their stallion Jerome Eddy, whose record of 2:16 1-2, acquired last season, stands next to that of Smuggler, is in the best of health and spirits. At the close of the campaign he was turned into a grass paddock, with box-stall attached, and enjoys a good run every fair day. Whether he will be trotted in 1883, or kept in the stud, has not been decided.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

Fifteen years ago, Ethan Allen greatly distinguished himself by trotting a mile, with running mate, in 2:15. This was in a race against Dexter, who was beaten in three straight heats, the time of the last two being 2:16, 2:19. This was the best time on record, for this way of going, until October 19, 1880, when Billy D, a grandson of Ethan Allen, lowered it one-quarter of a second, and a year later reduced it to 2:14 1-4. This season, he was matched against Yellow Dock, each to go with running mate, and the race to take place November 2d, at Narragansett Park, Providence, R. I. Yellow Dock had made a record of 2:30 3-4, at Utica, N. Y., August 16th, in the 2:29 class, and, having shown fast trials, with running mate, it was expected that 2:14 1-4 would be beaten. Billy D, it was said, had shown 2:11 1-4, a few days before, but in the race he broke badly. The heats were won by Yellow Dock, November 2d, in 2:16 3-4 and 2:18, when darkness prevented the race being finished that day. November 3d, the mare won the race, trotting the mile, without a skip, in 2:11. This is not only the fastest time ever made, with running mate, but it is the fastest time ever trotted in a race with other horses. It has been beaten only by Maud S, in her race against time.

Mr. E. W. Conover's Emeline, by H. B. Patchen, is the dam of three mares that have made records below 2:30 this season, as follows: Adele Gould, by Jay Gould, who won in the 2:20 class, at Buf-

falo, August 4th, taking the fourth heat in 2:19; Kate Taylor, by Aberdeen, who took the third heat in the 2:29 class, at Cleveland, July 26th, in 2:23 3-4; and Ray Gould, by Jay Gould, who made a record of 2:29 1-4, at Lebanon, Penn., last October. Emeline is the first mare to have three of her produce enter the 2:30 class in one season.—[*Notes from National Live Stock Journal*.]

## The Horse that Everybody Wants.

Wallace's Monthly heartily depreciates the "one idea" tendency prevalent in the breeding of trotters, and for speed at the sacrifice of other valuable qualities, and advises strongly against it in the following, which we heartily endorse: "In selecting breeding stock we do not urge our friends to place a lower estimate on the value of speed, but to place a higher estimate on the qualifications that go to make up the horse that everybody wants. Intelligent and persistent efforts are making all over the country to develop and improve the trotting habit of action, and these efforts have been attended with very marked success ever since breeders grasped the primal truth that to get a trotter they must go to a trotter and not to a runner. But there is a lack of balance in this progress that indicates neither permanence nor profit. We are building up a breed from composite material, and while we are fixing and developing one qualification, we should be fixing and developing the others, *part passu*. It requires just as much intelligence, just as nice a discrimination and just as many generations to fix and develop the qualifications of size and beauty and good sense and good morals as to fix and develop the qualifications of speed. To be successful, breeders must free themselves from the crochets of a single qualification, and grasp all the qualifications essential to a perfect horse and carry them forward together. This is the only way to realize a profit on every animal bred, and the certainty of this profit breeds the pursuit far above the mere chances of a lottery. That a few animals of phenomenal speed and greatly lacking in most of the other desirable qualifications bring great prices every year, is a constant temptation to breed only for speed. But if we look behind the curtain and see the multitude of failures, and estimate the cost in producing them, to say nothing of the money thrown away in trying to make them fast, we will be content with the higher average price which less crochety methods will secure."

In the minds of some there may be a doubt as to the practicability of successfully breeding for all the qualifications we have enumerated. In reply to this we will say it is altogether practical for every man to shape his course in the right direction. If there are two horses of equal well defined inheritances of speed and equal individual ability, he can select the one that comes the nearer to the ideal horse in size, color, beauty and disposition.

## The Home of the Horse.

There is no doubt that the original home of the horse is not Europe, but Central Asia; for since the horse in its natural state depends upon grass for its nourishment and fleetness for its weapon, it could not in the beginning have thrived and multiplied in the thick forested territory of Europe. Much rather should its place of propagation be sought in those steppes where it still roams about in a wild state. Here, too, arose the first nations of riders of which we have historic knowledge, the Mongolians and the Turks, whose existence even at this day is as it were combined with that of the horse. From these regions the horse spread in all directions, especially into the steppes of Southern and Southeastern Russia and into Thrace, until it finally found entrance into the other parts of Europe, but not until after the immigration of the people. This assumption, at least, strongly favored by the fact that the farther a district of Europe is from those Asiatic steppes, i. e., from the original home of the horse, the later does the name of horse seem to have made its historic appearance in it. The supposition is further confirmed by the fact that horse raising among almost every tribe appears as an art derived from neighboring tribes in the East or Northeast. Even in Homer the ox appears exclusively as the draft animal in land operations at home and in the field, while the horse was used for purposes of war only. Its employment in military operations was determined by swiftness alone. That the value of the horse originally had been depended upon the fleetness, can easily be inferred from the name which is repeated in all the branches of the Indo-European language, and signifies nearly "hastening," "quick." The same fact is exemplified by the description of the oldest poets, who, next to its courage, speak most of its swiftness.—[*Popular Science Monthly*.]

## Condition of a Breeding Stallion.

The stallion requires regular exercise for several weeks before he stands for mares, says the *National Live Stock Journal*. The soft, relaxed muscles, from indolence or improper exercise, and the obstruction of the organs of locomotion, from over-loaded flesh, are unfit to be entailed, and will produce nothing of any value. The art of conditioning the stallion for the stud consists in suitable exercise, to harden the muscles, sweating out the surplus fat to clear the wind, rubbing down the pores of the skin, so that the insensible perspiration will improve the health, and cleansing out the free circulation of the blood that stimulates the organs of locomotion. The stallion is generally pampered in idleness, which destroys his ambition; overloaded with flesh, which obstructs his action; and overtasked in the stud, which causes him to get lank, leggy, ill-formed, worthless colts. To avoid these degenerating effects, the sire must be trained up to the highest state of constitutional vigor, so as to generate the same health and vigor in his offspring. It is a truism in animal physiology, that the most active organs will reproduce their own activity. It is the great muscular activity of the sire, and the nervous energy of the dam, that stamps the impress of speed and bottom upon their colts.

Ayer's Pills cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful in subduing disease.

The man that sells and the man that buys a chance, instead of property, are gamblers, and no law enacted does other than condemn both.



Percheron Stallion "GILDINO" (No. 2008, P. N. S. B.)  
One of nearly 1,000 imported from France by M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne Du Page County, Illinois.

## THIS AND THAT.

We must learn to infuse sublimity into trifles; that is power.—[Millet.]

The man has not lived in vain who plants a good tree in the right place.

Wise's Axle Grease cures frozen feet.

Since the thing you wish can not be had, wish for that you can have.—[Terence.]

A woman's friendship is, as a rule, the legacy of love or the aims of indifference.

Over 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Sellick & Co., Agents, St. Louis, Mo.

To-morrow is not elastic enough in which to press the neglected duties of today.

Do not speak of your happiness to a man less fortunate than yourself.—[Plutarch.]

J. A. Howard, Booneville, Mo., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is highly recommended and many are being benefited by its use."

The world is satisfied with words; few care to dive beneath the surface.—[Pascal.]

Self-abnegation is that rare virtue that good men preach, and that good women practice.

Fits, Fits, Fits, successfully treated by World's Dispensary Medical Association. Address, with stamp for pamphlet, Buffalo, N. Y.

All men love freedom. But the just man demands it for all, the unjust man for himself alone.

'Fame comes only when deserved, and then is as inevitable as destiny, for it is destiny.—[Longfellow.]

Irritable temper, moroseness and despondency, dyspepsia, constipation, piles and debility are commonly due to a morbid liver. These ailments are readily removed and cured by Simmons' Liver Regulator—a purely vegetable tonic, cathartic and alterative.

Of all things that man possesses, woman alone takes the greatest pleasure in being possessed.

We do love beauty at first sight; and we do cease to love it if it is not accompanied by amiable qualities.

We advise every farmer and stock raiser to invest in Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders and feed them out to their herds this winter. Depend upon it, it will pay big interest. Don't buy the large packs as some of them are worthless.

If a man talks of his misfortunes there is something in them that is not disagreeable to him.

Unkind language is sure to produce the fruits of unkindness—suffering in the bosoms of others.—[Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.]

TAKEN OUT OF BED.—Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir:—I have to thank you for the great relief received from your "Favorite Prescription." My sickness had lasted seven years, one of which I was in bed. After taking one bottle I was able to be about the house. Respectfully, Amanda K. Ennis, Fulton, Mich.

The greatest life is that which has been the most useful, and has been able to perform its allotted tasks cheerfully and well.

As you will never sweeten your mouth by saying "hokey," so you do not become virtuous by merely talking of virtue.—[Ivan Panin.]

To act the part of a true friend requires more conscientious feeling than to fill with credit and complacency any other station or capacity in social life.

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The man that sells and the man that buys a chance, instead of property, are gamblers, and no law enacted does other than condemn both.

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Whitman Agricultural Co., St. Louis, Mo.



## The Home Circle.

### A TRAMP.

Good morning, Rev. Father A.,  
Why look you now so very gay,  
Have fortune's freaks a kindness shown,  
Your path, with golden honors, strewn?  
I came express to wish you well,  
My joy so great, I cannot tell.  
The goodness of your soul, I know,  
Its virtue shines with brightest glow,  
To generous give, you never fail,  
In Parish, 'tis a household tale.  
I have a slight request to make,  
And only for sweet virtue's sake.  
Oppression's ruthless, grinding hand,  
Has haughtily spurned my just demand.  
A helpless wife, five children too,  
My bitter, daily griefs renew.  
Could you a slight advance afford,  
For wife's and children's pressing board?  
Most opportune, my sturdy friend,  
Could you, a helping hand extend?  
My place is here, the walks are rough,  
The working hands, not half enough.  
Come, take the spade and hoe,  
And deftly show us, what you know—  
Good day, kind friend, I may not stay,  
To wife must go, without delay.

The Knave, the spade, may ready take,  
Be sure you watch the outer gate.  
—Rev. Geo. A. Watson.

### THE TALE OF A CHICKEN BONE.

She sat in the car on the seat ahead;  
Her hair was wavy, and almost red;  
Her voice had a dulcet tone;  
Her face was lovely, her look was bland,  
She held in her pretty and slender hand  
A savory chicken bone.

Her teeth were perfect, and white as milk,  
Her lashes long, and as soft as silk,  
And her eyes with splendor shone;  
Beautiful, jolly and full of fun,  
With laugh, with giggle, and girlish pun,  
She nibbled her chicken bone.

She shook her head, and tossed her chin;  
She twisted her red tongue out and in;  
She pouted her lips, so sweet;  
She tilted upward her pretty nose;  
She showed the stripes on her brilliant hose,  
And patted the floor with her feet.

Greasy and brown on her finger tips,  
She brought the bone to her lovely lips,  
With a sly glance sideward thrown,  
At youth who looked at her while she lunched  
What an sighted while she munched  
The meat from her chicken bone.

Awkward and shy, of a rustic mould,  
With a scanty mustache of flaxen gold,  
He spoke in a piping tone,  
He'd a longing look and a languid air;  
He whispered low with a wistful stare,  
"I wish I was a chicken bone!"

I broadly smiled at the odd conceit—  
A novel subject to cook and eat,  
To munch with a maiden's jaw;  
To be spitted and dined on a royal bower,  
To be nipped, to be gnawed and then swallowed  
Down,  
Like corn in a chicken's craw.

He heaved a couple of dismal sighs,  
With his very soul in his yearning eyes,  
As she upward gazed at him,  
With a laugh and a toss of her thoughtless head  
"What a silly goose you are!" she said—  
"I've promised to marry Jim!"

### "Bitter Sweet" Makes a Call.

Good morning, Col. Colman and the  
Home Circle, one and all. How fleet  
the time passes! It is so short a time  
since everyone was wishing everybody a  
Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year—  
with the many, many presents and good-  
ly dinners, and a good feeling prevail-  
ed. Why not have the same good feel-  
ings prevail in the Home Circle? Where  
are Ella Carpenter, Mrs. Bucknel and  
a host of others that seem to have entirely  
forsaken the Circle? They used to come  
with wholesome and chatty letters. We  
miss them "muchly," but Nina and Idyll  
still write at intervals though not often.  
Idyll, I think you are a jewel; wish it  
had been my good fortune to have visited  
Eureka the same time you were there, to  
have viewed the wild beauties of nature  
with you. Mrs. Bucknel, I would love  
dearly to know you and have a fine chat  
about the birds, plants and flowers. Wish  
you could see mine this winter; they are  
very nice. Have a large collection, part  
winter blooming plants. Wish I could  
send all the lovers of flowers a button-  
hole bouquet. Will say, by-bye.

### BITTER SWEET.

### The Philosophy of the Kitten.

As the promoter of immediate, even  
though transitory, happiness in a family,  
few things can be named that are more  
effective than the simple introduction in-  
to it of a playful kitten. Even where  
morals and religion fall outright, this al-  
ways proves successful.

Tea time is over, for example. The  
husband sits silent, tired with his day's  
work, the wife equally wearied with hers,  
and the children begin to feel the situa-  
tion decidedly oppressive. Presently, af-  
ter a long-drawn sigh, six-year-old Ellen  
is suddenly struck with a bright idea and  
vanishes out of the room. A moment  
later, she returns dangle something after  
her. It turns out to be a string, with  
a spool at the end of it, in whose wake,  
crouching, springing, all grave, life and  
elasticity, is Jenny. Irresistibly love  
the dancing motion in the bobbing spool  
set on dancing motion in the nerves and  
consciousness of the kitten. Equally ir-  
resistibly do the quick pulses of the glee  
and electric life in her propagate kindred  
vibrations through the frames of the now  
suddenly animated family.

The father begins to smile, the mother  
ripples all over, the children fairly dance  
with delight, and, ten to one, before  
many minutes are by, the late tired and  
perhaps morose lord of the mansion  
jumps up and insists on taking the string  
into his own hand and becoming an actor  
in the merry comedy.

Behold how great a fire a little kitten  
kindleth! How profound and effective  
a philosopher this miniature Ellen. If

preachers and orators, with their larger  
range, understood the matter a tithe as  
well, the world in a trice would be peo-  
pled with patriots and saints.

But this is precisely what the majority  
of the world's teachers never learn. They  
study the laws of stimulating life, in  
books so dreary that they fairly fall  
asleep over them themselves. What one  
of them that ever had wit enough to in-  
sist on little Ellen being inaugurated pro-  
fessor of homiletics in a divinity school?  
And yet, right before their eyes, has she  
illustrated a principle of simply illimit-  
able bearing, alike on forensic oratory or  
pulpit eloquence. Here is her philoso-  
phy thesis: "Motion sets in motion;  
electric life, electric life." First, the  
jump and dance in the spool, then the  
jump and dance in kitty, then the jump  
and dance in father and mother. One fol-  
lows the other as inevitably as the breeze  
across the lake, then the responsive wave-  
lets on the surface, then the vibrating  
grasses along the shore.

Fishing and hunting constitute one of  
the few subjects on which grown-up peo-  
ple manifest any real grasp of philoso-  
phical principles. An incurable dillard  
must be he who thinks long to enliven  
himself on a lazy chub or soggy catfish.  
No! with, clear, rational intent, man be-  
takes himself to the lively trout or leap-  
ing salmon, and then all along the elec-  
tric line and vibrating fly-rod streams  
the magnetic life. Or, if a hunter, it is  
the flying fox and not the lumbering tur-  
tle he mounts his horse and spurs after.

Now, the first beginnings even of in-  
tellectual conduct are to be recognized and  
praised. Trout, salmon and foxes are  
but cunning symbols in which Nature  
hides universal lessons. Like Æsop,  
she talks animals but means men. How  
to triumph over dullness, stupidity,  
dumps in the family, school, church—  
this is what she is really emphasizing,  
and therefore does she constitute little  
Ellen her true professor and say, "Ex-  
cept ye become as this little child, ye  
cannot enter into the kingdom."

It cannot be denied that a great deal of  
the family life of the land is oppressively  
heavy and stupid. What evenings of si-  
lence, monotony and moroseness are la-  
bored through, and that, too, by hus-  
bands, wives, sons and daughters with  
large capacities of happy life in them.  
Could these capacities once be stirred!  
Has! the kitten is not brought in. But  
there she is all the while, sleeping in the  
strings of the silent piano or snuggled  
away in the book-case, say, as an Uncle  
Remus story. Bring her out in this lat-  
ter case, for instance, and read aloud  
"The Tar Baby." In a trice has the rol-  
licking negro life imparted itself to the  
whole group, and the late sluggish pool  
is a rippling, laughing sheet of water.

When will men learn to prize and uti-  
lize the endless range of like stimulants  
he has around him, as practically as the  
topper the variously labled decanters on  
the shelves of the bar-room? There is  
no getting along without a nipper of some  
sort, now and then, to cheer up a body.  
The piano will do it, the fiddle will do it,  
the humorous or eloquent book will do it.  
But one or the other of these must be  
brought into play. Surely the great-  
est need of the hour is that of inspiring  
wives with a lively sense of responsibility  
for having such humdrum husbands,  
and having such humdrum wives.  
There is no sort of necessity of it, if  
they will but master and apply the sim-  
ple Philosophy of the Kitten.

### RACHEL DORSET.

### Letter From Bon Ami.

DEAR CIRCLE:—I am very glad indeed  
to see the RURAL in its new dress. Now  
is the time to commence with a full circle  
and I believe we can have it.

Could not the Rev. G. A. Watson visit  
us occasionally? He would be an honor  
to the Circle, and the good he might do  
the readers of the RURAL would amply  
repay him for the little time required.  
Are there no philanthropists among  
scholars? Is their rich experience to  
benefit none but a few hundred people  
who are able to pay for it. It is a matter  
of surprise to me that scholars do not  
often employ the columns of the rural  
journals to give information to the  
people. By this means they could reach  
an audience which they never could  
reach with lectures and books. Nearly  
every man nowadays reads a newspaper,  
but few men read books. It is true the  
people get quite enough bigotry, in-  
tolerance, prejudice, baptism, eternal  
punishment, theories of the middle ages  
respecting the Bible and other things from  
the country preachers; but a knowl-  
edge of physical science, and the science  
which has taught and exemplified by the  
life and death of Jesus Christ, is still  
among the people a great desideratum.  
The people are growing some better  
every day, it is true, but in many essen-  
tial respects they approach no closer the  
ideal life than they did eighteen hundred  
years ago. Who among the many who  
are fighting over baptism and other cere-  
monies, over eternal punishment, the  
doctrine of the atonement, predestination,  
etc., take any very great pains to  
regulate their lives in accord with the  
sublime principles of the "Sermon on the  
Mount?" Men in debate are often led  
away from the main issue. It is so here.  
The essential point of Christianity—the  
characteristic of Christ's life is right liv-  
ing. This is the gist of the matter, if a  
way-faring man, though a fool, may un-  
derstand what he reads. It would be a  
capital idea to print passages from the  
New Testament in the agricultural and  
political newspapers, so the masses could  
get an idea of the life of Christ. But the  
newspaper man is perhaps too jealous  
of his circulation to take such a rash  
step.

Perceval is another gentleman we  
should be pleased to have with us often.  
Had we a few regular writers like Per-  
ceval and Mr. Watson, the rest of us  
should be proud to be members of the  
Circle.

Norman Eastman came to the conclu-  
sion that the critics could take no hint  
less than the kick of a mule, so he put  
his theory into practice, came into the  
Circle, administered the kick, and de-  
parted without attracting the attention of  
the ladies; but then the ladies are not  
much afraid of mules.

Has D. W. H.'s editorial labors inter-  
fered with his poetry?  
Could not he find time to address a few  
more "glittering, glimmering gleams" to  
Idyll for the amusement of the circle?

He might for the relief of his patrons,  
put his paper in charge of the devil, long  
enough to write a few stanzas to his

Queen. If he should do so I hope he will  
not send them privately to Idyll, but pub-  
lish them so we all can enjoy the fun.  
There are a few things which he forgot to  
tell Idyll to do for her muse, in his last ef-  
fusion. Both Idyll and her muse, I fear, are  
in an embarrassing situation. He might,  
in addition, inform the Circle of the length  
of his hair, the shortness of his trousers,  
and the diameter of his sunflower. There  
is so little sense or truth in his stanzas,  
that one of my neighbors, had one of  
them inscribed on his wife's tomb-stone.  
This would seem to suggest an industry,  
in which D. W. H. could make a fortune.

Extending my hand to both my  
colleagues and opponents, without a single  
exception—being exceedingly happy my-  
self—I wish you all a Happy New Year.  
Let us rally, boys, around the old fireside.  
We shall all be friends now and co-work-  
ers. Let us feel our souls filled and  
scented with holy thoughts, and noble  
aspirations. Let us turn our backs on  
wrong, extend a hand to the weak, com-  
fort the distressed, and do only good to  
the meanest creature God has created.  
BON AMI.

### Letter From Daisy Dell.

A happy New Year to everybody, es-  
pecially to my friends of the Home Circle.  
In saying good-bye to 1882 with all its  
pleasant recollections, and I might  
add sorrows—let us begin the New Year  
with kind feelings and good intentions.  
Let us endeavor to forget all the little  
unpleasant words which have been  
uttered, and which were calculated to dis-  
turb the calm which once prevailed in  
our circle. Coming, as I do, with peace  
and good-will toward all, I will say with  
the great and good poet, "Here's a wish  
for them that love me, and a sigh for  
them that hate." May the departing days  
of 1882 remind us all of our last days  
of earth-life, causing us to be more faith-  
ful and diligent in our Master's work, so  
that we may go up higher and higher  
in the New Year of our existence.

Christmas has come and gone once more,  
"the little folks" have hung up their  
stockings for the coming of Santa Claus.  
I sincerely hope there was not a child in  
all the land who was not made to feel  
happy over some nice little gift. Though  
too old a child to indulge in stocking-  
hanging, I was neither forgotten nor neg-  
lected by the "old man of the chimney."  
I never expect presents with the other  
children; yet, when they come, my heart  
swells with gratitude in realizing that  
somebody loves me. A friend suggested  
that I should hang the meal-sack at the  
gate, promising I should find a large  
present in it in the morning; failing  
to do this, however, my largest present  
was a set of solid silver forks. Last  
Christmas I received a handsome silver  
butter-dish, and a beautiful book of  
poems. I do wonder if Santa Claus  
thinks I would be so foolish as to at-  
tempt to keep house all alone? I believe  
next time I will hang up the meal-sack.

Call in the delinquents and urge them  
to be more punctual. Let us have more  
words of love and cheer. Let criticisms be  
issued with more charity and brotherly-  
love. All writers are not capable of  
criticizing; let each of us study well his  
or her peculiar gifts. Pope has very  
aptly said, "Let such teach others, who  
themselves excel, and censure freely,  
who have written well." Schoolma'm, I  
am delighted to have you again among  
us. Your verses are, indeed beautiful,  
and, to me very touching; for "It easeth  
some, tho' none it ever cur'd," to think  
their sorrows others have endured."  
Kind friends, adieu!

DAISY DELL.  
Prescott, Ark., Box 68.

### Revelings by "Visitor."

Quite a "touching" incident occurred at  
our last Christmas tree that perhaps will  
repay perusal for the benefit it may con-  
fer. We say touching—for the reason it  
proved so, emphatically. One of our "so-  
ciety belles" has the misfortune to be very  
poor as well as proud and there withal  
a reputation for indolence as general as it  
is truthful, among the young folks. One  
of her admirers probably took advantage  
of the opportunity the occasion furnished  
and procured a large size "wash-tub and  
board," and on a neat card placed her  
name and sent it round with other pre-  
sents for delivery from the tree. Some of  
you may imagine, but no pen can de-  
scribe, the bitter scorn and withering in-  
vectives she heaped upon the author of  
what she termed a wilful and premeditated  
insult. The whispered comments  
among the girls was "served her right,"  
while the boys thought "she gave herself  
away" by her lack of discretion and  
show of temper. The query is, has she  
not suffered more in her own estimation  
than she would if she had taken the  
article and passed it off as a joke! \*

As a slight evidence of what a simulac-  
rum our boasted education has proved  
itself, as a humanizer, one need only  
glance over our so-called "advanced  
magazines." We name *The Continent* as  
a fair sample and find much to admire,  
but far more to condemn. The admitted  
ability of its editor gives it some pres-  
tige to one who has never read it, and  
leads one to expect at least a fair and  
impartial statement of any question; but  
its acquaintance, its fulsome praise of  
the early abolitionists to whose labors I  
claim we are indebted for our present  
Republic, its leading serial—"Hot  
Ploughshares," a vivid and utterly par-  
tisan advocate of the doctrine "you must  
kick as I do," so blinds or perverts its  
reasoning powers as to lead it headlong  
in criticism to say of a book under re-  
view, "It is simply a stirrer-up of old  
feuds and issues that were far better for-  
gotten." Because said book happened to  
be a narrative of a rebel. And forthwith,  
what might not that same rebel say if  
called upon to review that editor's own  
novels.

It is so natural for one's enthusiasm to  
develop their selfishness that no little ef-  
fort is necessary in order to maintain a  
middle ground and yet express all one  
feels. Perhaps the condition of life is  
chargeable for this, to some extent. For  
instance the press and the pulpit are  
practically autocratic in their teachings—  
they are above reproach or reply by the

same audience; and so it happens that  
what some are pleased to term "advanced  
thinkers," are only deists in reality, to  
be measured perhaps by their degree of  
courage and ability. Ingersoll and  
Beecher are fair examples, because at  
present they are prominent ones. No  
one questions the ability of either, and  
no one who reflects can doubt the final  
shipwreck of both hereafter. Men who  
assume a superior code of ethics must  
themselves be stainless, or else abide the  
ridicule; the contrary fact entails. It  
would hardly be consistent with truth to  
use the poet's description of either.

"His teaching much, but more his practice  
wrought  
A living sermon of the truths he taught."

however strong the desire to do so.  
Will change the subject, lest we weary  
the reader, and some other time perhaps  
refer to it again. Thanks to our Queen  
and others for kind wishes—our time is  
and has been so limited it was impossible  
to enjoy a visit to the circle any sooner.  
We hope the proof reader will be able to  
gather these random threads in a read-  
able shape, and not blame us too much  
for using a miserable pen.

We have also been disappointed at the  
long silence of so many able and inter-  
esting writers, and often thought if they  
could, surely they would come oftener.  
Its a few lines only—a little incident tell-  
ing the flush and glow of a happy soul—  
but let me say to you, reader, though  
you little think it, it cheers and gladdens  
like a warm sunshine. So too if you have  
a grief let us share it with you, thereby  
weaning us from earth's vain glory and  
our own self-love, so

"We may hear the angels singing  
All around us night and day."

VISITOR.

### Letter from Frank.

FRIENDS OF THE HOME CIRCLE:—The  
weather has been variable; the transit of  
Venus was accompanied with a cold wave,  
which caused one to seek a comfortable  
place close by a good fire. I think I  
never saw the weather turn cold so sud-  
denly. Whether Venus had anything to do  
with it or not, is more than I know; but  
I do know that a beautiful spring-like  
forenoon was very suddenly transformed  
into that, that was dreary and extremely  
cold; it fairly beat the "coldest inhabit-  
ant." But then, they say it will not oc-  
cur again for over one hundred years, so  
it is not worth while for the Circleites to  
be worrying about it; so we will dismiss  
the subject. Not without, however, stat-  
ing that it was followed up in a few days  
with quite a heavy thunder-storm, ac-  
companied with sufficient rain to make  
the roads terribly muddy and difficult  
traveling.

Well, Christmas has come and gone  
again. This time I was among strangers;  
yet upon hearing that they were going to  
have a Christmas-tree, with appropriate  
exercises accompanying, in a certain  
school district, I concluded to accompany  
the occasion with my presence. And know-  
ing what a penchant the western people  
have for "turning out" on all such occa-  
sions, "just to see," I concluded I must  
necessarily start on time, in order to oc-  
cupy a "front seat"; consequently I was  
off before sundown,—having a distance  
of five miles to go over a very muddy  
road—and to my utter surprise when I  
got there, standing room was at a pre-  
mium, notwithstanding there were three  
other entertainments of a like character  
not far distant.

After some little time spent in arrang-  
ing the presents upon the tree by the  
committee—which gave me ample time  
to look around, and see who were present,  
and get my feet nicely cooled off, by be-  
ing in contact with a cold, wet floor—it  
was announced the exercises should com-  
mence. The music was creditable; the  
prayer, my friend, was first rate. Then it  
was the occasion, was first rate. Then it  
was announced a certain gentleman would  
address the assembly; he assured them  
at the outset, if they expected much they  
would certainly be disappointed, and then  
proceeded to try his best to disappoint  
them, and succeeded admirably. He finally  
closed by saying he expected soon to be  
in the back part of the room holding a  
little one—a (creditable supply being on  
hand). I thought, perhaps he might be  
more successful at attending to the wants  
of the little one than at speech-making.

Very soon thereafter the task of dis-  
tributing the presents commenced. That  
was nice; of course it was. It is always  
nice and enjoyable, to stand on a cold  
floor, with a half opened door at your  
back of a cold wintry night, and see other  
guys get presents; especially to see young  
ladies get little sacks filled almost to  
bursting, with pop-corn, candies, and  
raisins, and then get in the corner with  
their "fellows" and talk so "sweeetly" over  
it. It almost makes one wish he was  
young again—and had warm feet,—and  
sigh to think how we used to do in our  
boyhood days, when it was fashionable  
to hang our best pair of socks beside the  
old stick-chimney, and then lie off to bed  
at an early hour, so as to give "Old Santa  
Claus" a reasonably fair show. But then  
such is life, and it can be enjoyed but  
once.

After staying a while, and learning all  
we possibly could in so short a period of  
time, we concluded another might enjoy  
our comfortable (?) quarters, if he so de-  
sired, and amidst a chorus of three or  
four baby voices, we "retreated in good  
order," and wended our way homeward,  
realizing that we had been at it one  
Christmas gathering in fair Kansas, with-  
out even wishing once that they might  
occur oftener.

I went to meeting one Sabbath evening  
a short time since. The minister was  
quite a young man, and withal a good  
speaker, seeming to be very earnest in  
his convictions, and sincere in all his de-  
clarations. Among many things which  
he said, was the following: "A man's  
heart may be pure in the sight of God,  
and yet, he not be a Christian."

I could not believe it; it is upsets my idea  
of purity. If all our hearts were, and  
could be kept pure in the sight of God,  
what a world of loveliness, goodness, and  
Christianity would be presented to view—  
I think he reasoned from wrong premises,  
which naturally forced him into wrong  
conclusions. Did not make a proper dis-  
tinction in faith. But, then, I must be  
careful, and not provoke a controversy

with some member of the Circle upon  
this subject, for I know we all have our  
peculiar views, upon all such topics.  
With regards to all I bid you good night.  
Wilson Co., Kas. "FRANK"

Please tell me if the ancient Egyptians  
observed a Sabbath or day of rest from  
toil. Also, does it appear from any ac-  
count concerning them that they were  
ever a barbarous people? If so, where  
can the account be found?  
Did Moses obtain his education in Eg-  
ypt?  
PUPIL.

### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from prac-  
tice, having had placed in his hands by  
an East India missionary the formula of  
a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy  
and permanent cure of Consumption,  
Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all  
throat and lung affections; also a posi-  
tive and radical cure for Nervous Debility  
and all Nervous complaints, after  
having tested its wonderful curative pow-  
ers in thousands of cases has felt his  
duty to make it known to his suffering  
fellows. Actuated by this motive and a  
desire to relieve human suffering, I will  
send free of charge, to all who desire it,  
this recipe, in German, French or Eng-  
lish with full directions for preparing  
and using. Sent by mail by addressing  
with stamp, naming this paper, W. A.  
NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester,  
New York. 41-12cworth

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

## DARBY'S Prophylactic Fluid.

For the prevention and treatment of Diptheria, scarlet fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Measles, etc.

The free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known remedy, and it is perfectly safe.

A safeguard against all pestilence, infection and epidemic.

Also, as a Gargle for the Throat As a Wash for the Person; And as a Disinfectant for the House.

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

It neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of disease and septic (putrescent) floating imperceptible in the air, or such as have effected a lodgement in the throat or on the person.

A certain remedy against all contagious cases.

Perfectly Harmless, used Externally or Internally.

J. H. ZELIN & CO., Proprietors.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PHILA.

Price, 50c per bottle; pint bottles, \$1.



## LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

It cures the drooping spirits, invigorates and restores the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.

It cures indigestion, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER

will eradicate every trace of Impure Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of more value to a child, than to an adult.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box, or either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 5c stamp. Send no money.

Non-patented. Should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. F. P. Wilds, well-known city mission-ary in New York, and brother to the late Rev. Father Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court writes as follows:

"I was 25 years of age, New York, May 16, 1882."

My name is J. C. AYER & CO., Gentlemen:

Last winter I was troubled with a most un- comfortable itching humor, affecting more espe- cially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at- tending, and burning so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also much troubled with a cold and catarrhal condition of my throat and lungs, and my system in general was in a most unhealthy state.

I began taking it for the above-named dis- ease, and after a few days the itching humor was entirely cured, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cold were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now as good as a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the Sarsaparilla.

I recommend it to all who are afflicted with the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, F. P. WILDS.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and over- come all attacks of all Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Eczema, Psoriasis, Gout, Rheumatism, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles for \$5.

YOUR NAME

in Elegant Script Type, on 50 blank imported cards, each 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches, with gold-leafed corners, and a beautiful design on each card, with a large blank space for the name, and a small space for the address, with a small space for the date, and a small space for the time, and a small space for the place, and a small space for the name, and a small space for the address, and a small space for the date, and a small space for the time, and a small space for the place, and a small space for the name, and a small space for the address, and a small space for the date, and a small space for the time, and a small space for the place, and a small space for the name, and a small space for the address, and a small space for the date, and a small space for the time, and a small space for the place, and



# The Dairy.

## Wisconsin Dairymen's Association.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD:—The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, will be held at Elkhorn, Walworth county, January 31 and February 1, 1883.

Papers will be read by Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, of Madison; W. D. Hoard, president Northwestern Dairymen's Association; Col. R. P. McGillicuddy, secretary Elgin board of trade; Hon. Hiram Smith, Sheboygan Falls; Chester Hazen and many others. Premiums will be offered for the best butter and cheese.

Thomas Higgins, of Liverpool, offers a silver cup on butter; the American Dairy Salt Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., \$25 on butter, and the association will add several premiums on both butter and cheese. The regular programme will be published soon and mailed to all applicants.

D. W. CURTIS, Secretary.

## That Meeting of Dairymen.

COL. COLMAN:—Your special notice of Mr. Drury's article on St. Louis as a mart for dairy implements, caused me to give it special reading, and as he calls for the attention of certain named gentlemen in this matter, among them my name, I shall freely join him in his efforts to have a dairy meeting in St. Louis. Southern Illinois hovers labor under great disadvantages. It is hard to get our farmers to engage in anything but the raising of wheat. Their education is wheat-raising. And until we can get a number of persons engaged in other pursuits than sowing wheat, and planting corn, we must not expect St. Louis, to furnish anything but wheat-drills and corn-plows. It is the needs of the agriculturist that give rise to nearly all our inventions, and the merchants only bring those inventions, for sale in the countries where they are needed. The merchant does not first tell the farmer what he needs, but the farmers' needs bring the merchants' supply. We must first get the farmers of Southern Illinois to engage in the dairy business, as extensively as Northern Illinois has done, and St. Louis will not be behind Chicago in supplying the necessary implements.

There is money in butter, and if we will make a little better butter, and improve people's tastes, good butter will command a good price. There should be the same improvement in making butter, that there has been in making flour. Let us hear from Mr. Drury on the profits of a dairy, and we will then give our experience.

DON TURNER.

St. Clair Co., Ill.

## What's the Matter with my Cows?

EDITOR RURAL WORLD:—"It shows!" cries the school boy, and all the rest of us, and this gives me a chance to drop a line to the RURAL WORLD. I am quite tired from trying to get my stock in and prepared for the storm. If our visits are not so frequent as formerly, it is not from a lack of appreciation, but from the fact that a laboring man has not so much leisure as an invalid.

I have no special object in this squib but to relate a misfortune under which we labor with our cows, in hopes that some of your readers may understand the case and offer a remedy. Several months ago, our cows commenced drying up. To counteract this, we began to feed liberally of green corn-fodder. Water has been abundant, with excellent stabling and hay, and now we feed a peck of corn, mixed with half peck of bran, but yet no improvement. During the summer, we laid this to crab-apples, acorns, oak leaves, pennyroyal, etc., yet now even our fresh cows do but little better, and our loss by this freak is not less than three hundred dollars per year. Our cows have good appetites, are in good flesh, and all else goes well. What is the matter?

Thermometer 20 degrees below zero this morning.

O. MOFFET.

January 8th, 1883.

## American Dairying.

In Harper's Magazine for January a writer says of American dairying and its possibilities that the 15,000,000 milk cows in this country should and may be easily made to give 37,000,000 tons of milk per year. To reach this desirable result ensilage made to perform an important part. The total annual yield of corn stover in its various forms is not less than 120,000,000 tons; if this entire product were converted into milk, under proper conditions of feeding, it would amount to 60,000,000 tons per year, or 2,100 pounds for each man, woman and child in this country. Facts and figures given show that even with a yearly milk yield of less than 5,000 pounds per cow the average product of butter may be 200 pounds. Experience has shown that two cows can be kept on an acre, under full feed throughout the year. With a milk yield of 5,000 to 6,000 pounds per cow this would make the product 10,000 or 12,000 pounds of milk per acre. That such results have been obtained encourages the hope that the general product of the farms will be greatly increased.

Regarding the merits of the several breeds of cattle as milk and butter makers, the article says the Holsteins clearly outrank all others in milk, and the Jerseys are no less supreme in regard to butter. It mentions nine Holstein cows which gave a total yearly yield of 144,317 pounds, or an average of 16,118 pounds per year. The quantity given by each ranged from 14,164 to 18,004 pounds. Comparing this with the milk yield of Shorthorns, Devons, Ayrshires, natives, and Jerseys, it is found that five exceptionally good cows, one of each of the breeds named, produced 56,966 pounds, or an average yearly product of 11,400 pounds, ranging from 12,870 for the Short Horn, to 9,528 pounds for the Jersey.

When a similar comparison is made of the butter yield of the Jerseys, the following figures appear:

778 pounds per year is the record for Darling's Eurotas.

746 pounds for Kennersou's Jersey Queen.

704 pounds for Jersey Bell, of Seitate, C. O. Elms.

600 pounds, reported in Country Gentleman, for Jersey cow Elsie.

574 pounds for Sutliff's Pansy, Bristol, Conn.

544 pounds for cow of Prof. Alvord. 511 pounds for Motley's Flora, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

500 pounds for best cow of Goodman's herd. 506 pounds for grade Jersey of Wm. Dupee, Ontario county, New York.

500 pounds reported from Delhi Fair, by Edward Edgerton.

Here we have an aggregate of 5,965 pounds of butter from ten Jerseys, making an average of 596 pounds per cow.

By comparison with these figures, let us now take the following butter yields for other breeds:

For Short-Horns, 513 pounds, reported for Maid of Athol in American Agriculturist.

For Holsteins, 509 pounds, for Col. Hoffman's Jufrou, Chemung county, New York.

For natives, 485 pounds, for the Oakes cow, of Massachusetts.

For Devons, 480 pounds, for cow of W. Wilton, New Hampshire.

For Ayrshires, 380 pounds, for Holton's Daisy, Western New York.

This shows an aggregate of 2,367 lbs. of butter for five cows of different breeds, making an average of 473 pounds per cow, being 120 pounds less than the average of ten Jerseys and 300 pounds less than the product of the best Jersey.

## Cooked Food for Milk Cows.

The many advantages of cooked food for milk cows have been made manifest with all varieties of milk cows. At times surprising results have been attained. Compared with any little disadvantages that may grow out of the constant use of cooked food, the preference must certainly be awarded to it, especially for localities where cows are debarr'd from pasture lands and the natural grasses which in a state of nature is the natural food for them. A correspondent at Columbia county, writing to the Southern Industries, says: I have noted particularly the character of food given cows during their best butter-test trials, and therefore make bold to give you my experience with a superbly formed thoroughbred Durham cow which I owned a few years ago. When the calf of my cow was a month old I began feeding her at first on the mother's milk as it came from her, then later on skimming the milk, mixing it with meal, wheat bran and cooked vegetables, the latter being passed through a sieve and added to the milk, only in sufficient quantities to thicken it. Of course the diet was strengthened as the calf grew, until it could digest the same food as that given to the mother.

I fed the cow on cooked food entirely, except what grass she could find or a handful of German millet grown in the garden especially for her, and once in a while a solitary ear of corn. The cooked food was composed of vegetables and the parings of pumpkins and Irish potatoes. These were invariably boiled together in a large boiler filled with water and only allowed to simmer. When feeding time came, wheat bran or corn meal, unbolts, was added in quantities sufficient to thicken the mass. Clover and pea-vine hay were the long forages used, and of these just as much as she would eat. I had a large box-stall for her sleeping quarters, and this was kept as clean as her bed made me as comfortable as for the most valuable horse.

Now for the milk and butter result. For nearly two years the cow gave not less than five gallons per day of the richest kind of milk, producing an abundant supply of beautiful yellow butter for my family of six persons. Unfortunately neither the milk nor the butter was weighed, though I am satisfied had it been done the amount of both would have proved enormous. The cost of food was small, as the vegetables grew in my own garden and the forage was of the cheapest variety.

WINTER DAIRYING.—Now that the subject of ensilage is getting better understood, the possibilities of winter dairying are much greater than before. One of the successful dairymen of Wisconsin, at the late meeting of the dairymen of that state, expressed himself as strongly in favor of winter dairying, and had statistics to show that he was right. Good care, he said, would produce as much milk from a cow in winter as in summer. The gross weight might not be as great, but the essential milk qualities without the water, would average up as well. Out of his herd of 54 cows, 26 were new milk cows in October, and five or six came in since. His receipts from the butter produced by this herd aggregated \$3,899.09; his skim-milk, cheese, &c., \$466; from curd, \$133; from calves, \$65; from pigs, \$60; the milk in excess of their cost, \$895. Total, \$4,678. Deducting \$522 paid for milk to neighbors and \$690 for cost of manufacturing, leaves a total profit of \$3,487, or a net of \$7003 per cow. This was the direct result of winter dairying, and was \$20 better than had ever been produced by the old method of farming. It was well known that \$50 per cow was a large average profit.

THE JERSEY COW.—Willis P. Hazard, in his description of the Channel Islands and what he saw there, says of the Jersey cattle: "The cattle of these islands are now famous for their beauty and their merit, and are of late being widely scattered over our whole country. In the comparatively short time that they have assumed prominence there must be some great value in the breed to so assert itself. The origin of the Jersey breed has been by most writers traced back to the neighboring coast of France, and more particularly to that part of it called Brittany. To this day cattle very similar in size and appearance, and which might be sold as inferior Jerseys, and have been largely sold in England, are to be seen there. Professor Gamage wrote a special treatise on Brittany cattle, advocating their merits. But the Brittany cows are not so well developed in their udders, have not as deep barrels or, as we say, have more daylight under them, nor are their horns as fine and crumpled as the Jerseys. But this inferiority is much owing to the ignorant management by the Brittany peasants and their careless breeding."

RIPE CREAM.—I think that if W. S. Cole will follow my advice he will have no trouble in his butter making. The cream should be kept in a place warm enough so that it will get a little soured before churning. Then dissolve a tea-spoonful of salt in a pint of warm water and add it to the cream just before it is churned and I think it will remove the trouble he has. Ripe cream will make better butter than sweet cream. We made and sold one hundred and sixty pounds of butter in December; for 100 lbs we got \$34, and for 60 lbs we got 36 cents per pound.—Iowa Homestead.

# The Poultry Yard.

COL. N. J. COLMAN:—I have noticed your article in the RURAL WORLD of Jan., 4, 1883, in reference to one D. W. Lee, of Philadelphia, of having swindled a number of breeders out of several head of fine breeding stock. I wish to say in the RURAL WORLD, that the same dead-beat, swindled me out of \$15.00 worth of high-class poultry. I shipped him the fowls about the first of last September. He acknowledged the receipt of the fowls, that they were all satisfactory, etc.; that he would surely pay me in a very short time. But that is the last I can hear from him. I cannot reach him any longer by mail, as several of my letters written to him have been returned to me, marked, "Removed." He used the following letter head when writing to me:

"D. W. LEE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in LAMPS, CHANDELIERS, GLASSWARE, Bronzes and Silverware of every Description, 249 South Sixth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug., 25th, 1882."

I hope and trust that he, or they, will soon have their just deserts meted out to them, by being awarded a term of not less than ten years in the State prison.

Yours truly,

THOMAS J. WAID.

Vigo Co., Indiana.

## Black Breasted Red Games.

This breed, in my humble opinion, is the one which combines in an almost superlative degree all the good qualities that are desirable in poultry.

Whether we look for hardiness, beauty or utility, the game fowl stands unrivaled. They are hardy and vigorous, easy to raise. The chicks being very beautiful, all of one color, bright lively little things, growing and feathering rapidly, and when a few weeks old resemble a flock of quails in color and activity. They breed very true to feather, in fact, mine bred as true as quails. They are singularly free from disease to which many other breeds are subject. The cock is very courageous, and will not hesitate to attack a hawk and defeat him in every attempt to ravage the poultry yard. Intruders of all kinds are summarily dealt with by both cock and hen with young.

They are of graceful form and dignified carriage. Their brilliantly colored plumage is unequalled by any other breed of poultry. Their bright and varied colors are so beautifully blended that they are at once admired by all beholders. While their style, general appearance and noble bearing give them the title of "King of Poultry!"

The hens are good layers of eggs of unrivaled flavor, and exceedingly rich in nutriment. For hatching and mothering they certainly have no equal, always bringing out a good proportion of chicks, and caring for her young as only a game hen can. While caring for her brood she is as courageous as the cock, defending them to the last gasp. She is an excellent forager, feeding her young well if allowed to roam. Games eat a small quantity in proportion to their size—eating much less than any other variety of poultry, and producing as large a quantity of eggs and meat and of a much superior quality, the flesh being very delicate and finely flavored. They are such good foragers that on a farm they require but little feeding in summer time. A few handfuls of grain will keep them in good laying and growing condition, and their courage and activity prevents their enemies from taking them as prey. Many a hawk could attest to the courage and prowess of the game cock.

No country gentleman's residence is complete without a flock of these noble birds, and many fanciers in towns and cities cannot be induced to keep any other than games. For the farmer the Game fowl is pre-eminently the breed both for eggs and table use.—Bee and Poultry Magazine.

Do not try to keep many breeds of fowls, you will succeed better with only one variety, with good attention than by trying to keep a dozen sorts and neglect them.

Unground grain should be fed to fowls at night, because it is slowly digested, and fills up the long interval between sunset and morning better than soft food.

# The Apiary.

## A Beginner's Experience.

Perhaps the experiences and ideas of a novice in bee culture will be of little service, but here goes, and if it appears poor to your eyes, tear it up and put it in the waste basket.

I started in the spring with one colony (blacks) in drum hive, bought two Italian queens from you and two nuclei with queens from other parties, and have to date seven good, strong colonies ready to pass the ordeals of a severe winter, and three which I shall strengthen by going to my neighbors (who observe the cruel practice of killing their bees) and save the lives of the little fellows, and in this way make my three weak colonies strong—they are all pure Italians now—I think this a good plan and shall follow it up each fall, if it proves satisfactory.

I extracted to-day about one hundred pounds from eight hives and expect to get fifty pounds more. Shall feed them sugar syrup from your new feeders, which by the way are "boss." I found that the honey was taken faster and foundation drawn out better by putting the feeders outside one of the division boards and propping the board up on two 2-1/2 inch blocks. This, of course, only applies to the case where you have little comb and much foundation; but where you have comb enough to receive all the syrup in the feeder, put the feeder in the cluster, heating it to about 80 deg.

A few weeks ago, I observed a queen on the ground in front of one of the hives without a bee near her. I looked in the hive, knowing that the queen in it was a beauty and was very prolific, but could not find her; so I concluded this must be the queen. I caught her and caged her, but while away for a few minutes, she got out and flew to some evergreens close by. I told my man to hunt her up. He did so, in the afternoon of the same day, and found her on some

wild turnip plants about fifty yards away from the apiary. He caged and replaced her in the hive. She laid worker eggs which hatched before this occurred, for all the bees in the hive were blacks until we introduced this queen, and at the time this thing occurred the hive was two-thirds full of Italians. She has laid right along ever since.

What do you suppose made her come out? The hive had not been touched by me for a week. Yours truly,

JOHN ASPINWALL.

Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1882.

Your experience with the queen is something that very seldom happens, and is one of the exceptions to the rule that, under the circumstances you name, the queen does not come out but remains in the hive. Your experience as a novice would certainly be creditable to one of considerable experience. Your method of placing the feeder when you wish foundation drawn out, and particularly when the weather is warm, is admirable, but if you have plenty of empty combs, then put it right down among the cluster and in two or three days they will fill up the empty combs and cap them over. Many are extracting all the honey out of their hives and filling up with feed by the aid of this new device, and the result is plenty of young bees, and a food which has none of the elements of dysentery in it. Write again, your experience is instructive to beginners.—[Ed. Bee Keepers' Magazine.]

## Bee Notes.

Mr. Ira Yager, Vice President of the New Jersey and Eastern Bee-Keepers' Association has taken 496 pounds of nice honey from a single stock of bees. If any Jerseyman has ever beaten this, let him report at once. Mr. Y. has 132 colonies. He reports the season as poor.

Mr. B. F. Carroll, of whom so much has been said in the bee papers, has at last accounts reached the enormous and unparalleled yield of 800 pounds of nice honey from one hive, and the end is not yet. Texas is the honey State and Mr. Carroll now wears the belt. Who dares prophesy that 1,000 pounds will not yet be taken from single colonies when the cultivation of honey crops shall be fairly inaugurated?

We learn from the editor of the California Apiculturist that though the crop of honey is comparatively small, yet the fruit crop is very abundant, consisting of grapes, cherries, apricots, plums, raspberries, apples, peaches, pears, gooseberries, blackberries, figs, nectarines, oranges, etc. With such an abundant supply and large variety of choice fruits, the inhabitants of the golden State may well dispense with honey for one season.

Since writing the above "item" regarding Mr. Carroll as wearing the "belt," the following has come to hand. Dr. Farley, of Raleigh, Navarro Co., Texas, has a colony of bees which has sent out ten swarms, and from these and the old colony he has taken about 1,200 pounds of comb and extracted honey.

## PROMPT AND POINTED.

There is nothing sometimes like hitting the nail on the head. A lady telegraphs to her husband: "The children are all sick with colds. What shall I do?" The answer came promptly: "Go to the nearest drug store and buy a bottle of Allen's Lung Balm. It will cure them." For colds and coughs it has no equal. Give it a fair trial.

Learning makes a man fit company for himself. Loss of appetite, headache, constipation, indigestion, nervousness, &c., is frequently caused by impaired digestion, and those who suffer are strongly advised to use the Home Sanative Cordial.

Impatience dries the blood sooner than age or sorrow.

SKINNY MEN—"Well's Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, &c.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, Catarrh, and all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood, expelling the blood poisons from the system, enriching and renewing the blood, and restoring its vitalizing power. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has proved its perfect adaptation to the cure of all diseases originating in poor blood, and before its use it is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood purifiers, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable and most economical blood purifier and blood-food that can be used.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured. "AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered many years." W. M. MOORE.

Durham, Ia., March 5, 1882. "Last March I was seized from general debility that I could not walk without help. Following the advice of a friend, I commenced taking AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had used three bottles I felt as well as I ever did in my life. I have been at work now for two months, and think your SARSAPARILLA the greatest blood medicine in the world." JAMES MAXWELL.

50¢ per bottle, New York, July 10, 1882. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Itch, Skin, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the liver, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles for \$5.

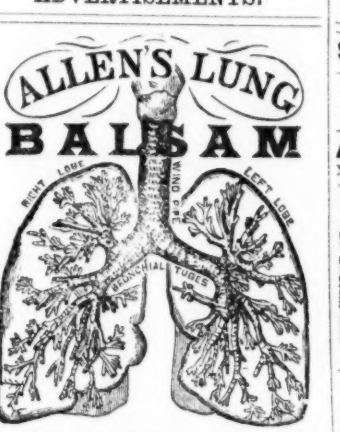
## 30 Days' Trial, Free.

We send free on 30 days trial, Dr. Dyer's Electro-Voltaic Belts and other Electric Appliances to men suffering from Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality and Kindred Troubles. Also for Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney Troubles, and all other ailments. Speedy cures guaranteed. Illustrated pamphlets free. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

DECKER'S HAY & COTTON PRESSES, are sent anywhere on trial to operate rapidly. Other Presses, the customer keeping the one that suits him best. No one has ever showed up any other press, as Decker's Press is known to be beyond competition, and will save the owner the trouble of having to change. Working any other Press alongside of Decker's always sells the purchaser's Decker Press, and shows it too well to show up. Address for circular and location of Agents and Southern stores and Agents, P. Z. DECKER & CO., Albany, N.Y.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ALLEN'S LUNG BALM**



This engraving represents the lungs in a healthy state.

## A GOOD FAMILY REMEDY

### STRICTLY PURE.

### HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

By its faithful use CONSUMPTION has been cured when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure. Wm. C. Diggs, merchant of Bowling Green, Va., writes, April 4, 1881, that he wants us to know that the Lung Balm has cured his mother of consumption, after the physician had given her up as incurable. He says, others knowing her case have taken the Balm, and been cured. He thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial. Wm. A. Graham & Co., wholesale druggists, Zanesville, Ohio, writes us of the cure of Martha Freeman, a well known citizen, who had been afflicted with Bronchitis in its worst form for twelve years. The Lung Balm cured him, as it has many others of Bronchitis. Voluntary Editorial from the Dubuque Herald.

Allen's Lung Balm is a popular remedy in Dubuque and surrounding country. The druggists whom we have interviewed in regard to the sale of different remedies for Lung Diseases, all speak in high terms of Allen's Lung Balm, not only as having the largest sale, but of giving entire satisfaction wherever it is used. In relation to its excellent curative properties, we can speak from experience, having used it in our family for a long time. AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL. FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

## AYER'S

## Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no quinine, nor any mineral or deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

## THE CELEBRATED

## HOME SANATIVE

## CORDIAL.

This is a medicine prepared from the original formula, the best elixir of calaisya and other ingredients, which it contains, corrects nervous and female disorders, cures chills, fevers and dyspepsia, restores the appetite and loss of sleep. It is a powerful antidote for the attacks of malaria known to the public. Its sale as a medicine is recommended by more prominent physicians than any other proprietary medicine in use, and no such can be sold without paying a United States liquor dealer's license. Prepared by the ST. LOUIS WINE CO., Nos. 24 and 26 North Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally throughout the country.

## Carolina Tolu Tonic,

## FOR PULMONARY DISEASES AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

## SURE CURE FOR MALARIA.

Sure cure for Dyspepsia in all its stages; also for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs; and the only remedy that is beneficial in malarial climates. This is a preparation of BALSAM OF TOLU, RICE CANDY, MAGNESIA, and other medicinals beneficial in above diseases, the basis being the purest Rice and Rice Whiskies. This Rice Whisky is commonly known as Arack in the South, and as Samsuoh in China. It has been used for many years by the Chinese, and also by the negro laborers in the Southern rice fields as the only antidote for malaria and rice fever.

We guarantee a positive cure in every case. Harmless and very pleasant to take. Try it. For sale by all druggists and grocers at \$1 per quart bottle. The trade supplied at a discount by Meyer Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, and Brookline & Ranken, wholesale grocers, St. Louis, Mo.

Owing to the great through daily patronizing our widely known establishment, gentlemen ONLY can be accommodated.

HENRY BISHOFF & CO., New York and Charleston, S. C., Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors.

## TURKISH BATHS.

## THE BEST IN THE WEST at the Southern

Hotel Bath Rooms, South Fifth Street.

Open from 6 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m.

Sundays, from 6 o'clock a. m. to 12 m.

Owing to the great through daily patronizing our widely known establishment, gentlemen ONLY can be accommodated.

RANDOLPH & SMITH, Proprietors.

## Manhood Restored.

A victim of early imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address: J. B. REVERE, 65 Chatham St., N.Y.

## AGENTS

can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth \$10 free. Address: E. C. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., N.Y.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and outfit free. Address H. HALEST & CO., Portland, Me.

## SAW MILLS

See Advt. in Chicago Post & Tribune. MASON GIBBS, Homer, Calhoun Co., Mich.

40 New (1883) Champo Crods, No. 2 alike, with name loc., postpaid. Geo. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

## SOW YOUR CLOVER AND TIMOTHY

WITH THE

WELSH PLOUGH.

MICHIGAN WHEELBARROW SEEDER.

Send for circular describing latest improvements.

MASON GIBBS, Homer, Calhoun Co., Mich.

## FAIRBANKS' SCALES

The Standard of the World.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

ECLIPSE

Eclipse Wind Mills.

The Strongest Mills Made.

SAFEST TO BUY.

Because warranted the best (same as scales) and

warrantee is substantial. Contain all improvements. Prices lowest, quality considered. Send for catalogue describing article wanted.

## FAIRBANKS & CO.,

302 & 304 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS FOR

## THE HANCOCK INSPIRATOR.

THE BEST BOILER FEEDER KNOWN.



